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Bengal Plans Development of Educational System

INDIA TO HAVE TWO TECHNICAL SCHOOLS SOON

Committee of Educational Experts Appointed by Government Proposes to Establish Institutions in Calcutta and Dacca

RESULTS PREDICTED

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—An important scheme for the furtherance of technical knowledge in Bengal has just been formulated by a committee of educational experts appointed by the government last year to inquire into the question of bringing educated India into more intimate contact with industrial development.

Up to the present time Bengal industries have been entirely in the hands of Europeans. The principal industry on this side of India is of course the jute trade and manufacturing industry. This gives employment to an enormous number of Indian laborers but hitherto the directing and superintending agency has been confined to Europeans.

The main reason for this has doubtless been that there have been no facilities in India itself for the training of men who are capable of something higher than mere manual labor. Moreover the educated classes have hitherto manifested an almost ineradicable objection to working with their hands, and they prefer to take up poorly paid clerkships to launching out into industrial and trading enterprises.

India is changing, however, in this and in other respects, and young men of education and good birth are giving many indications of their willingness to undergo severe training and manual exertion in order to fit themselves to carry on commercial enterprises.

With this object in view there has been, during the last 10 years, a great exodus from India to Japan, the United States, Great Britain and Germany, and the result has been the return of thousands of Indians from abroad fully qualified by education and special training to assist in the gigantic work of industrial development which is now going on in this country.

The government of Bengal has not been slow to recognize that the time is ripe to provide the necessary opportunities in this country for young men who are willing to devote themselves to commerce and industry, and the committee above referred to is the result of this recognition. The committee has put forward an elaborate scheme for the creation of two technical institutes, one in Calcutta and the other at Dacca, the present and past capitals of Bengal respectively.

As the result of the abandonment of Calcutta as the capital of India, a large number of important public buildings have been left vacant, and the technical committee, taking advantage of this fact, has recommended that the disused imperial secretariat should be utilized in order to provide a home for the new technical institute in Calcutta. The imperial secretariat is an enormous block of buildings erected at very great expense. It is calculated that this block

can be converted into a technical college at a cost of 10 lakhs of rupees or roughly £70,000.

A similar conversion of disused government buildings will also, it is understood, be effected at Dacca. The curriculum at the Calcutta institute will follow conventional lines and will impart technical instruction in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering, together with special training in all branches of the main industries of Bengal.

It is noteworthy, however, that the committee lays stress upon the necessity for devoting special attention to the building up of character, and the engraving of a love of work for its own sake. It has been found that Indian technical students who are thoroughly conversant with the scientific and theoretical aspect of their subject are apt to fail upon the practical side, and it is laid down in the report as essential that students must receive such a training as will qualify them to accept the position of apprentices in local mills and factories, and acquit themselves to the satisfaction of their employers.

So great is the prejudice entertained by local European manufacturers against Indian apprentices that the students turned out from the prospective technical institute may at first find some difficulty in obtaining apprenticeships, but it is confidently hoped that the effect of the training imparted in the institute will produce a class of apprentices which will speedily remove these old prejudices. This report furnishes convincing proof of the rapid strides which this ancient country is making along the lines of modern progress.

YANGTZE INCIDENT IS EXPLAINED BY CHINA LEGATION

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The Chinese legation in Berlin has addressed a written apology to the foreign office for the incidents on the Yangtze, which, it is claimed by the German authorities, obliged them to bombard the forts above Wuhu. The bombardment in question was carried out by the light cruiser Emden, and the immediate cause of the action was the firing, by the forts, on some German merchantmen.

The cruiser cleared for action and bombarded the forts, which possessed only obsolete guns, and the garrison were driven out. The incident has aroused a considerable discussion in a certain section of the German press, it being stated by one Conservative organ that the whole matter was due to "English machinations."

These views, however, are confined to that section of the press which by its consistent anti-British policy has ceased to a large extent to carry the weight, in this regard, which it did formerly. Such statements are much on a par with that recently made by the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, in which he clearly implied that British capital was responsible for the recent rapid growth of Norwegian nationalism.

BAGDAD REPORTS SEEM PREMATURE

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN.—The report emanating from Paris to the effect that an agreement had been arrived at between Turkey, Germany and England, with regard to the Baghdad railway, and that it would shortly be published, is generally regarded in official circles as being at any rate distinctly premature.

As is generally known, negotiations have been in progress for some time past, and from time to time rumors of agreement have been circulated, but whilst there is every hope that ultimately some arrangement will be come to, nevertheless it is unlikely that any facts will be made public until the reassembling of the British House of Commons.

WORLD CYCLIST RECEIVES HONORS

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—M. Pankratov arrived back at Kharbin (Siberia) recently, after having cycled round the world in 2 years 18 days, thus breaking the world's record. His route was as follows: Kharbin, St. Petersburg, America, Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, Siberia, Kharbin.

On his arrival he was met by the local officials and was the recipient of numerous bouquets. A sports meeting, in which many well-known Russian athletes took part, was afterwards held in his honor.



Coldstream guards marching in the rain preparatory to British army maneuvers next week

SOUTH AUSTRALIA PROPOSES TO IMPORT BOYS FOR FARMS

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, South Australia.—A feature of the South Australian government's immigration policy is the introduction from the United Kingdom of lads ranging from about 15 to 17 years of age with the idea of placing them under farmers so that they may receive a practical training in agriculture. Reference to this subject was made in the governor's speech at the opening of Parliament.

"The policy adopted by my ministers last year," said his excellency, "viz., to insure employment for immigrants on arrival in South Australia, has been carefully and strictly continued. The immigration acts have been administered with due regard to the conditions in the state. About 80 youths arrived from overseas in June last, and they were at once placed with accredited farmers. A bill providing for the apprenticeship of youths to farmers will be introduced, and it will apply to lads brought from the United Kingdom. This will insure that such lads shall become skilled rural workers."

AERONAUTICS ARE MADE FEATURE IN NEW OBSERVATORY

(Special to the Monitor)
FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, Germany.—A new observatory has just been established on the Feldberg, the second highest peak of the Taunus mountains. It is divided into four departments, a meteorological observatory, an aerological station, a meteorological and an aero-electrical department. The novelty of the observatory consists in the combination of these four branches.

The aerological station is especially constructed with a view to the requirements of aeronomics. The station contains a balloon shed with adjoining stores for condensed gas tubes, a number of captive balloons, and kites fitted with registering instruments. It is intended to make daily ascensions to study the atmosphere at great heights, the results being telegraphed immediately to the different centers for the use of aeronauts and aviators. The observatory has cost 100,000 marks to build, while an annual sum of 35,000 marks will be required for its maintenance.

STRIKES DELAY SWISS TUNNEL

(Special to the Monitor)
BERNE, Switzerland.—The cutting of the Grenchenberg tunnel, which when completed will be four miles in length, has been seriously impeded lately on account of the strikes which have repeatedly broken out among the workmen. The situation became so serious recently that it was found necessary to reinforce the police with troops.

The Grenchenberg tunnel enterprise presents an instance of the amalgamation of interests between several nations, since the directors are Germans, the engineers Swiss, the capital French, and the workmen Italian.

KING AND QUEEN TO VISIT BRITISH ARMY MANEUVERS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Both King George and Queen Mary are expected to be present at this year's army maneuvers. The actual maneuvers will extend from Monday, Sept. 22, to the following Friday. During the maneuvers the King will be the guest of Earl Spencer at Althorp Towers.

This year the maneuvers will take a new form. The whole of the troops, practically, stationed in Great Britain will work together against a skeleton force and will be led by Field Marshal Sir John French in his official capacity as chief of the general staff and first military member of the army council.

Many regiments, including the Coldstream Guards, are already in the maneuvers area.

AUSTRIA PLANS TO SEND HOME 80,000 RECRUITS

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria-Hungary.—The Austro-Hungarian people have during the last year experienced the disastrous effects which militarism produces on a nation. For months mobilization kept a large proportion of the male population from their occupations, with extremely serious results in many of the country districts.

Now that the danger to Europe of the Balkan crisis is at an end, the military authorities are considering how best they may retreat. To this end they have decided to send the 1910 recruits to their homes a month earlier than usual. To the treasury this will mean a saving of 3,000,000 kronen, but this sudden influx to the labor market of 80,000 men is attended with serious difficulties.

LEIPZIG SHAFT TO BE DEDICATED

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN.—The imposing Battles of Nations monument at Leipzig will be presented to the people and dedicated with much ceremony very shortly now, in memory of the war of liberation 100 years ago. Invitations have been sent by the King of Saxony to the Emperor, all the rulers of the federal states, to the imperial chancellor and many other notabilities. The Emperor will attend if he possibly manage it and make one of his customary vigorous speeches.

GREEKS PLEASED WITH FRENCH AID SAYS GEN. EYDOUX

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS.—General Eydoux on landing at Marseilles was interviewed by a correspondent of the Matin. The general is chief of the French mission which has lent assistance to the Greek army in mobilization and administrative matters during the war.

General Eydoux expressed his admiration of the Greek soldier, of his devotion to duty, of his cheerfulness, and of his discipline. As for the officers, they have, he said, a remarkable grasp of their duties.

Greece, declared General Eydoux, is more than satisfied with the aid which France has given her. The French war materials have proved first class and there is not a single complaint to be made of them after a war of 10 months' duration.

"Our task, however," continued the general, "is not over. Greece having added to her territory is in need of a larger army. It must number in the near future fully 450,000 men. The work of training the new recruits will fall to French officers. It will not be an easy one, since the Macedonians and the inhabitants of the Epirus will not prove so apt to receive instruction as the Greeks, but difficulties do not trouble us, since we have the satisfaction of knowing that our work is helping to spread the influence of France throughout Greece."

WORLD RAILWAYS EXPAND IN 1912 BY 27,663 KILOMETERS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERNE, Switzerland.—According to statistics issued by the central office of the International Transport Association at Berne; at the close of the year 1912, the total length of the railways of the world reached 1,167,809 kilometers, or 27,663 kilometers more than at the end of the year 1911. This figure shows an increase of 4429 kilometers on the increase noted at the end of 1910 for the preceding year.

The subdivision of the world total of railways showed that Europe possessed 338,880 kilometers, America 541,028, Asia 105,011, Africa 40,489, and Australia 32,401. The European countries which have the largest railway mileage are Germany with 61,936, Russia 61,078, France 50,232, Austria-Hungary 44,820, Great Britain 37,649, Italy 17,228, Spain 15,097, Sweden 14,096, Belgium 8,600.

RUSSIAN POLICE RIGHTS DEFINED

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—It seems as if the government had recognized the necessity of placing some limits to the zeal of the Russian police. The minister of the interior's recent utterance with regard to the duties of that force in labor disputes is hailed as establishing the Russian workers' legal right to strike. The sole duty of the police, during labor agitations, said the minister, is to preserve public order; interference of any other sort is inadmissible.

MANY GUESTS AT THE HAGUE WHEN PALACE IS OPENED

(Special to the Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland.—The commander of the Brazilian warship, Benjamin Constant, was received in private audience by the Queen of Holland, and afterwards visited the minister of foreign affairs and the war minister. The officers of warships were entertained at dinner by the Brazilian ambassador and the burgomaster of Amsterdam. The commander and 12 of his officers were present at the opening of the Palace of Peace.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN FOR CONFERENCE ON HOME RULE BILL

(Special to the Monitor)
SKIBBEREEN, Ireland.—Speaking at a mass meeting of the All-for-Ireland League at Skibbereen recently, William O'Brien said he did not come there to make war on any section of Irishmen, but, on the contrary, to press forward the movement for national peace and conciliation, which was beyond comparison the most priceless work for Ireland at the present moment.

It was, Mr. O'Brien said, his solemn conviction that the task of an Irish Parliament would be a desperate, if not impossible one, unless something were done in the meantime to mitigate the hostility of their Protestant fellow-countrymen and to persuade the Unionist party of England to give up their present policy of fomenting a civil war, with the object of overturning the entire arrangement if the general election should place them in power.

Proceeding, Mr. O'Brien said that they of the All-for-Ireland League were out to save the two countries from unpeppable disaster. There was the noblest work of statesmanship and humanity which could inspire the heart of man. Their policy of conference, conciliation and consent was the only policy which stood to win, because it was the only one which could command permanent success on either side. The success of the movement had already surpassed their most ardent expectations.

The great Unionist newspapers had received their message of peace from Cork with as much respect and friendliness as could reasonably be hoped from politicians, whose electioneering interests seemed to be the other way. There had been some remarkable developments also in the Liberal party. The replies of the prime minister and the chief secretary proved that a conference was still an open question, and was still uppermost in the thoughts, if not in the hopes of the cabinet. So immeasurable would be the blessings of an agreement to the two countries, and so inconceivably horrible would be the consequences of plunging Ireland into what would amount to civil war, that he, Mr. O'Brien, would stake anything upon it that such a conference, once it met, would never separate until it had marked out the main lines of a settlement.

KING OF BELGIUM HONORS CARNEGIES

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium.—Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, after the inauguration of the Palace of Peace at The Hague, journeyed to Brussels, where they were received by the United States ambassador. On the evening of their arrival a banquet was given in their honor by the King.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—The Courtin' 8.
CASTLE—Bachelors and Benedicts. 2:10, 8:30.
COLONIAL—The Merry Marry. 8.
KEEFE'S—Vanderville. 1:45, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—The Ham Tree. 8.
PARK—The Conspiracy. 8:30.
PLAYBOY—The Merry Marry. 8:15.
SHUBERT—Sam Bernard. 8.

NEW YORK.
BELARCO—Temperamental Journey.
COMAN—Potash and Perlmutter.
COMEDY—Her Own Money.
CORT—The Merry Marry.
CRITERION—Within the Law.
ELTING—The Merry Marry.
EMPIRE—John Drew in "Much Ado."
FORTY-EIGHT—Miss Helen Lowell.
HYPHODROME—America.
KNICKERBOCKER—Sunshine Girl.
LIBERTY—The Merry Marry.
LYRIC—When Dreams Come True.
MANHATTAN—The Old Homestead.
NEW AMSTERDAM—Sweethearts.
ROYAL—Buddy Pulls the Strings.
THIRTY-NINTH—Believe Me, Xantippe.

CHICAGO.
AUDITORIUM—The Whip.
BLACKSTONE—Maggie Pepper.
GARRICK—William Hedge.
GRAND—Stop Thief.
ILLINOIS—The Merry Marry.
LARAMIE—A Trip to Washington.
OLYMPIC—Within the Law.
POWERS—The Governor's Lady.

Europe Finds Problem in Continuing Sugar Compact

OVER PRODUCT OF SUGAR STIRS UP CONVENTION

Three European Countries Have Big Stocks to Market and It Is Said to Be Certain England Will Bear Brunt of Situation

RESULTS OF UNION

(Special to the Monitor)

BORDEAUX, France.—The sugar convention is of fairly recent foundation, as it was only in 1902 that this international organization came into being. The first agreement was made for a period of five years and renewed in 1907 for a further five years, after which it was again extended till the year 1912.

The countries subscribing to the convention undertook in 1902 to allow no bounties on sugar in any form whatever. In other words the producing countries undertook to no longer allow any bounties, and the importing countries agreed to levy a compensating import duty on any bounty-fed sugar. At each renewal of the convention important changes have been introduced. Thus in 1907 England declared her inability to continue the duty on bounty-fed sugar. Other European countries in the convention which were sugar producing, France, Germany and Austria-Hungary, maintained their original attitude prohibiting payment of bounties.

At this time Russia, which had hitherto held aloof, requested to be admitted for the term 1907-1912. She, however, asked that an exception should be made in her favor as regards the bounties on the pretence that she granted them very freely, thus escaping the conditions laid down by the unionist countries. Her request was allowed on one condition, which limited her exports to Europe to 1,000,000 tons. The renewal of the sugar convention for a fresh period of five years, that is to say till 1918, was a rather laborious business, but was finally concluded. As before, various modifications were made in its provisions. The most important was the official determination of England to sever her connection with the convention from Sept. 1, 1913. This decision led to the flowing of much ink.

Russia Presents List

Russia on her side presented a list of claims including the following points:

1. That she should retain all the advantages that she had been allowed on her admission in 1907, that is with regard to the continuation of her bounties.
2. That she should be allowed to increase the quantity fixed for export.

This second point led to protracted discussions. The figure previously agreed upon of 1,000,000 tons for Russia's exports to Europe served to compensate for the bounties which she had been allowed to continue. But from the moment that this country asked for an increase of this quantity whilst maintaining her bounties she at once became the most favored nation of all. Her demand was for 1,250,000 or even 1,300,000 tons, and the moment for bringing it forward was very cleverly chosen just after a rather disastrous sugar crop. The states composing the union feared the withdrawal of Russia.

The situation bristled with difficulties, but it was adroitly dealt with after some months of negotiations, and for this credit was due to France. In order not to create a precedent Russia remained in the convention with the same limit of 1,000,000 tons for the term of 1913-1918. As compensation for whatever seemed arbitrary in this limitation she was allowed, as an exception, an additional export of 200,000 tons, which was what she asked, but not entirely in the form desired. Russia demanded to be allowed to export 250,000 tons during the term 1912-1913, but the figure allowed for that year was only 150,000 tons and the difference of 100,000 tons for the years 1913-1914.

Amongst the other changes in the convention was the secession of Italy, which had been accepted in 1902 on special terms, as well as that of Spain and Sweden. She continued her bounty system as long as she did not become an exporting country. Having violated this rule and wishing to obtain the same advantages as Russia, which was refused to her, she announced in consequence of this her intention of retiring from the convention from Sept. 1, 1913. In spite of these defections the convention was re-constituted and always remained European, with Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary and France as adherents, and other countries of lesser importance. The renewal, however, of the convention after 1918 seems problematical in view of defections that have occurred.

Europe As Producer

For the moment dismissing these distant eventualities, attention may be turned to Europe as a producer and consumer of sugar, and the probable results of these changes in the convention on the sugar market may be usefully considered.

The eventual production of Europe for this year will amount, according to statistics and estimates, to 8,417,000 tons. Bounties outside Europe will in their turn produce 9,578,000 tons and taking into consideration a stock of 1,116,000 tons, the total available quantity of sugar all over the world should amount to more than 19,100,000 tons for the year

1913. This is a record figure, the highest ever reached.

The question has arisen whether consumption is capable of absorbing such a quantity. In considering the figures for 1912 the total consumption for the year amounted to about 15,700,000 tons. If calculations were based on these figures for 1913 there would be a surplus of 3,400,000 tons, an enormous quantity, that would have a most deleterious effect on the prices of this staple, the consumption of which diminishes with the rise and increases with the fall in price. This was seen in the year 1911-1912. Prices being very high that year resulted in consumption dropping from 17,032,000 tons in 1910-1911 to 15,740,000 tons in 1911-1912. These were not isolated cases, but a general collapse. Consumption in England fell from 1,879,000 to 1,770,000 tons, in Germany from 1,373,000 to 1,239,000 and in France from 688,000 to 640,000 tons.

At the beginning of 1912 overproduction brought about a fall in price, and £30 per 100 kilos was paid against £50 a few months previously, and consumption suddenly rose in sensibly larger proportion than the drop. The almost total disposal of the enormous production of the current year may be hoped for, and it remains for the governments of today and tomorrow to facilitate matters by either removing or lowering the duties on this article. An example may be cited of the results obtained of lowering duties in France in 1903.

France's Consumption

From 1898 to 1902 the average consumption in France was 440,000 tons with a duty of £60. From 1903 this duty was lowered to £25, a very considerable difference, which resulted in 680,000 tons of sugar being used in 1912, thus showing an increase of 200,000 tons. A further reduction of the tax is demanded in France in the hope of stimulating consumption. This desideratum has little chance of success, seeing the present overloading of the budgets, in spite of the almost exact compensation occasioned by increased consumption. In 1903 the sudden relief of sugar made itself felt, and was not counterbalanced till too late, the budgets of the time showing a decline in receipts. Thus for the time being there is no possible chance of seeing these projects realized. German producers who have formulated the same wishes do not seem likely to fare any better than the French, nor obtain any reduction in their duties.

At the same time the disposal of the overproduction is a present problem, and runs into considerable figures: Germany 2,000,000 tons, France about 900,000, and now Austria-Hungary announces that she has a stock to market. To which points in Europe are these countries in the sugar convention going to direct their overproduction? It is not definitely known, but one thing is certain, that England will bear the brunt of it. The powers have nothing to fear from the competition of Russia this year, which will be too short of supplies to export, having only enough for home consumption. These are the respective positions of the principal countries composing the sugar convention. What will be the eventual outcome can scarcely be seen till the beginning of 1914, but one thing is sure, very appreciable results will be henceforth felt by both producers and consumers.

ITALY RELATIONS DECLARED CORDIAL BY FRENCH LEADER

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—An interview granted by the premier to a correspondent of the Corriere della Sera at Bellagio, in which M. Barthou treats of Franco-Italian relations, has been published in the French press.

M. Barthou stated that it was the greatest mistake to suppose that M. Poincare was in any way inimical to Italy. France was and wished to remain the friend of Italy, and her new military law could not be regarded as either a provocation or a menace. There was, it was true, the question of the Aegean islands, but France wished to do no more than to keep to the stipulations of the Lausanne treaty. She had no doubt as to Italy's loyalty and good faith, nor could there be any doubt that Europe would settle the whole matter in accordance with individual rights and general interest.

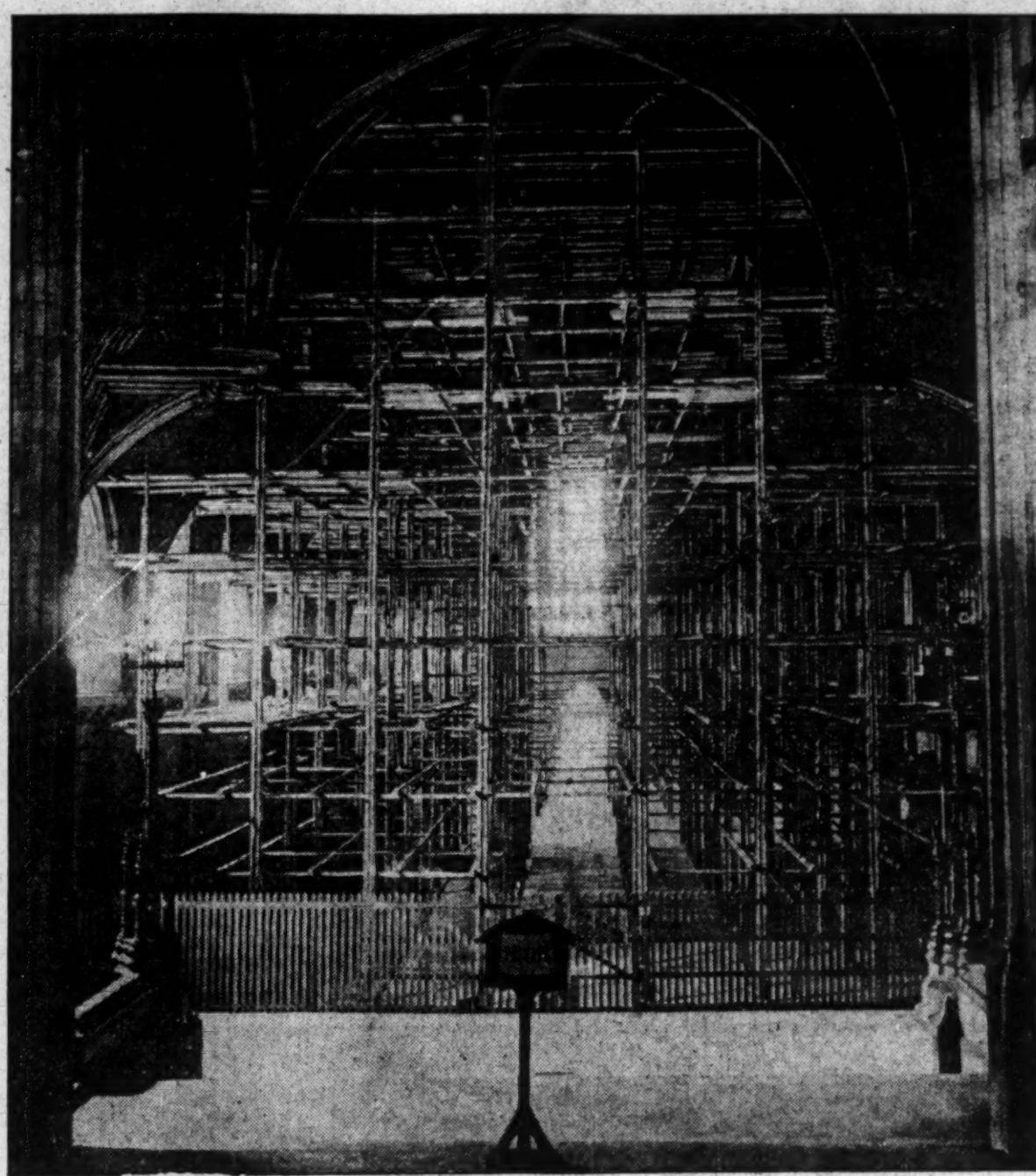
The Temps in an editorial commenting on the interview and on the attitude of the Italian press towards France, states that relations between French and Italians in Tunis have never been more harmonious than at the present time, nor have commercial relations ever been more extensive between the two countries.

RUSSIAN TOWN HAS CHILDREN'S HOME

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—A novel institution for poor orphan children was opened not long ago at Likhovoy, a village near Moscow. The founder has organized quite a colony for poor children over eight years of age, having neither father or mother. There are fields and plantations, and the children are taught practically all about agriculture and other useful things.

After a period of seven years' instruction they have a good workable knowledge, and are able to take up good positions. All credit is due to the organizer of so useful a school, and it is to be hoped that this example will be followed in other large cities where the problem of what to do with the poor children has to be faced.



Scaffolding as it appears in Westminster hall while interior of great auditorium is repaired

TREATMENT OF ARMENIANS AT MALGARA TOLD

Special Delegates Report on Alleged Outrages by Ottoman Troops After Occupation of the Town Early in Summer

MANY BUILDINGS BURN

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The report of the special delegates recently despatched to Malgara by the Armenian patriarch to inquire into the outrages committed on Armenians in that town by Turkish soldiers has now been issued and may be summarized as follows: Early on the morning of July 14 three officials and 10 Bulgarian gendarmes handed Malgara over to Sheikh Ali Effendi, and then quitted the town, so that the latter and his environs remained until the morrow without any public authority or protection. This anarchical situation, together with the hatred shown by Muhammadans to Christians, made nearly 60 Armenians decide to emigrate hurriedly to Bulgaria. Even some young girls, having obtained their parents' permission, joined the party on foot.

On Tuesday, July 15, about 4 o'clock, in consequence of reports sent by Ali Effendi, concerning the situation in the town, a detachment of Ottoman troops advanced to Malgara from Uludja and Kechan. The Armenian and Greek vicars with various notables and a numerous crowd hastened to go to meet the troops. Ali Effendi, addressing the commander, expressed his pleasure at the return of the Turkish army, which he welcomed. But the commander, surveying the crowd, cried, "Back, cowards," in an exceedingly harsh tone.

Battalions Entered

This incident produced a most painful impression on the inhabitants of Malgara. Numerous battalions of soldiers advanced in order, accompanied by the Turkish populace. Before the entry of the troops nothing had been seen of the latter in constantly increasing numbers made the Armenians very anxious. A third of the military force that reached Malgara belonged to the fourth army corps, and the total numbered not less than 35,000 men. The populace began to excite the soldiers by telling them that the Bulgarians had done nothing, but that the country had been ruined by the indigenous Christian dogs. Several officers, conducted by Bashi-bazouks, went around the Armenian quarters, where they made notes.

Although the military authorities had forbidden looting, on the protests of the shopkeepers, no strict orders were issued, no proclamation susceptible of inspiring the Armenians with confidence, was made. On the contrary, on the Tuesday and Wednesday, by the commander's orders public criers twice went around the Armenian quarters calling on "those who had stolen things belonging to Muhammadans, or who were in possession of arms to give them up."

Mahmoud Bey, the military commander

of the place, summoning the chief Armenians into his presence, cried out, "Armenian traitors! you possess objects and arms stolen from Muhammadans." On the evening of the fourth day a sub-lieutenant declared to our people, "You Armenians have helped the Bulgarians greatly, but today or tomorrow you will get your reward!" Terrified by these sinister happenings, the Armenians retired to their houses, expecting a catastrophe at any moment.

Troops Quit Town

At midnight on Wednesday some of the troops quitted the town. On the morning of Thursday, July 17, some soldiers in a savage manner asked Bedros of Rodosto and Garabet-Minassian of Malgara to show them the way to Ouzoun-Keupru. Garabet fled to his house. The pretext was found. A party of soldiers, accompanied by a number of Bashi-bazouks, approached the house of Minassian and Ali Tehavouche of Malgara and set fire to it as well as to that of the curate. Moustafa Pacha, the second in command, went to the place of the outbreak and asked those he met for particulars. When he was told an Armenian would not show soldiers the way to Ouzoun-Keupru, he burst into a passion, crying out to the Armenians as a "cursed race."

Apparently houses had been fired in this part of the town to attract the attention of the Armenians. About 11 o'clock assassinations and robberies were committed on most futile pretexts in the market. Soldiers and the Muhammadan populace penetrated into the Armenian houses situated at the boundaries of the town and pillaged them. Thanks to the efforts of Armenian soldiers in the army, the fire was got under, after having consumed 23 houses with all their contents. The town was surrounded by a large number of troops, and several thousand Bashi-bazouks.

Toward 10 o'clock fire broke out afresh in various parts of the market, whilst soldiers and Bashi-bazouks entered houses and pillaged them. Some Armenians who ventured near their dwelling in order to save some of their furniture were prevented from entering them by the soldiers, who cried to them "Yassek" (it is forbidden). Twelve Armenians were assassinated at Malgara, 10 were wounded and eight have disappeared, while 218 shops and 87 houses were burnt. The material loss amounts to £280,000. The above catastrophe has completely ruined the Armenian population of Malgara, who are camping on a mass of ruins, longing to get away as soon as possible from the place of their birth.

FRANCE SUSPECTS ACTS OF GERMANY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The scare which France has just experienced owing to the increase of military armaments in Germany makes her skeptical as to the pacific intentions which Mr. Carnegie attributed to the German Emperor in his speech at the inauguration of the Palace of Peace at The Hague.

It cannot, however, be denied that the Emperor's reign has been unclouded by war, and if the events occurring in Europe immediately before the increase in the German army are reviewed, it will be seen that there were more cogent reasons for the German army bill of 1913 than an invasion of France.

MILES OF TIMBER USED IN SCAFFOLD IN WESTMINSTER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The scaffolding in Westminster hall, in connection with the work which is being done to the roof, is of the most complicated description. Many miles of scaffold poles are being used in the work.

The famous oak roof of Westminster hall has been described as one of the finest feats of carpentry extant. It was added by Richard II. in 1397 when he caused the hall to be rebuilt, and, as the result of careful patching with old ship's timber in 1820, has lasted to the present day.

Apart from railway stations, Westminster hall is said to be the largest hall in the world, with a roof unsupported by pillars. Its length is 238 feet, its breadth, 67½ feet, and its height, 90 feet.

TALK OF FINANCIAL BOYCOTT OF TURKS IS GAINING GROUND

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The rumor is steadily gaining ground that the powers have reached an agreement to institute a financial boycott of Turkey. Such a boycott must necessarily be confined to the ordinary Turkish loans quoted on the bourses, since no government is in a position to prevent bankers from lending directly to the Ottoman government.

It cannot be questioned that the non-collection of Turkish loans on the bourses would be a serious financial blow at the present moment to Turkey; nevertheless it is claimed in financial circles that the higher rate of interest which the Ottoman authorities would undoubtedly offer for private loans would go a long way to counterbalance the additional risk.

It is stated that Turkey would be informed by the powers of such a boycott, if it is decided upon, by means of a collective note.

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EXPORTS OF NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE SHOW AN INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The following shipments of New Zealand produce were recently made from Wellington to London by the Ruahine, which sailed on Aug. 21 and is expected to arrive in London on Oct. 2: Twenty thousand seven hundred and fifty carcasses of mutton, 32,250 carcasses of lamb, 220 quarters of beef, 2325 bales of wool, 191 tons of hemp, 2375 boxes of gum, 407 crates of cheese and 290 sacks of hops.

The quantity and value of the principal products passed through the customs for export from New Zealand during the half month, July 1 to 15, were as follows: Two thousand nine hundred and sixty-two cwt. of butter, value £17,933; 2,691 cwt. of cheese, value £7554; 14,858 cwt. of frozen beef, value £17,426; 112,544 carcasses of frozen mutton weighing 32,575 cwt., value £76,408; 810 legs and pieces of frozen mutton, value £1244; 296,075 carcasses of frozen lamb weighing 90,818 cwt., value £101,078;

218 bushels of wheat value £31; 1936 bushels of oats, value £287; 47 tons of potatoes, value £263; 1235 tons of New Zealand hemp, value £31,025; 3979 cwt. of rabbits, value £4,878; 199 tons of tow, value £1856; 513 tons of kauri-gum, value £36,033; 17,723 bushels of grain and pulse other than wheat and oats, value £4589; 124 cwt. of hops, value £280; 12,086 hides, value £18,941; 971,033 skins of all kinds, value £37,145; 1769 tons of tallow, value £49,326; 2,068,048 superficial feet of timber, value £11,980; 3,556,888 pounds of wool, value £167,326; 27,039 ounces of gold, value £105,379.

The total value of the principal products exported from July 1 to 15 was £302,021 as compared with £370,571 for the corresponding period of 1912. The corrected figures taken from the customs quarterly returns show that the value of the principal products exported during the three months ending June 30, 1913, was £6,224,452 as against £5,666,110 for the corresponding three months of 1912.

BULGARIA REPORTS CONTROVERTED BY BRITISH WRITER

Military Correspondent Urges Reservation of Judgment Until Impartial Evidence Is Gained

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—The military correspondent of the Times recently in Thrace, in a letter to that journal, vigorously controverts the charges of inhumanity and outrage made against the Bulgarians. He declares that a press campaign very skillfully conducted has left Europe under the impression, first, that the Christian population of Thrace is almost entirely Greek, and secondly, that its lot is, or was, even worse under Bulgarian rule than under Turkish.

Since the massacre of 1903, the writer declares, the proportion of Bulgarians to Greeks has certainly diminished, but speaking generally more Bulgarian villages than Greek will still be found during a day's ride in almost any part of Thrace north of the Enos-Midia line.

Nine out of 10 villages, Bulgarian and Greek alike, were burnt last winter by the Turks in their retreat, and having lost their homes most of the Greek population took refuge in the little towns, such as Demodika, Kirk-Kilise, Lule Burgas, and Bunar Hisar. All these, and many more, the writer declares, he visited in turn, but of ill-treatment by Bulgarians of Greeks, he never saw the slightest sign.

"Not once," he says, "did I hear a complaint against the victors. Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, and Jews, were quite obviously all upon the best terms. In towns garrisoned by Bulgarian troops, the Greek shopkeepers were honestly paid for all their goods. Bread

was distributed daily by the Bulgarian authorities to all nationalities alike. Racial and religious tolerance was, in fact, quite the most striking characteristic of the Bulgarian occupation of Thrace, and even the few Turks who remain can have had but little cause for complaint."

Reviewing the situation generally, the writer declares that it is to the interest of all their enemies, and to that of the Moslem world at large, to blacken the Bulgarian character, and the principle seems to be that if only enough mud can be thrown some of it may stick. The "campaign of calumny" is, in the writer's opinion, likely to continue, but those he says, who have seen with their own eyes the behavior of the Bulgarian troops in territory they had conquered will reserve judgment until strictly impartial evidence against them is forthcoming.

BELFAST MEN TO RESIST HOME RULE

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland.—The members of the City of Belfast Grand Black Chapter, an important branch of the Orange order, held a demonstration recently at Dromore, County Down. They were joined during the day by large numbers of Orangemen from counties Antrim, Armagh, and Down, and the procession through the town of Dromore was a most imposing one.

At the subsequent meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted recording the determination of the members never to submit to home rule in any shape or form, but to resist it by every means in their power regardless of consequences, personal loss or inconvenience. The resolution further declared that the brethren would at any time be willing or ready to adopt any plans of resistance that might be arranged by the leaders.

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Education Is Held to Be in Need of Cooperation

In this, the first of a series of four Friday articles on the system of education in the United States, the writer cites the awakening of all classes to the needs of the hour, the union of those holding differing views for consultation, the tendencies in vocational instruction and the necessity of training the pupil in processes of production, laws of distribution and use of the products of labor.

IT IS said of Ralph Waldo Emerson that one night upon coming out of a very agitated anti-slavery meeting he took off his hat reverently and looked long and searchingly into the depths of the tranquil stars, as if to know the secret of that great, quiet force moving the heavenly bodies so silently and harmoniously in their courses. Then he exclaimed:

"Wherefore so hot, little man? Wherefore so hot?"

Standing in some rest-interval between the closing of one educational period and the opening of the next, let us pause upon the threshold and listen. Louder and more significant recently than ever before in the history of education has been the clash of criticism, and the babel of advice. Much of it has been destructive, some of it constructive; all of it has an incentive and a purpose. The ranks from which all this criticism is coming are so inclusive that its meaning is still more important. It is coming from parents, teachers, business men, the laboring classes and legislators. The parent is blaming the teacher; the teacher, the parent; the business man, the school curriculum; the college, the secondary school; the secondary school, the elementary; the elementary, the kindergarten. It is humorous, were it not so serious.

Search for Meaning

Those who refuse to face the fact of tremendously changed conditions are harking back and saying: "It was not so when I went to school. Then they taught us the three R's and let the frills go." From the ranks of the educators you hear, "Well, when I was a boy, if I had trouble with a teacher, I had worse trouble when I got home. Look at them now. They are taught no responsibility, no restraint, no concentration." Some few are intelligently asking, "Is it I?" Others are confused by the whirlwind of propositions. Still others are terrified by the upheaval. A few are listening for the still, small voice, and studying to know the meaning, that from it all they may adjust the best of the past to present needs, and out of the new and old build a broad enough foundation to secure the future.

This class of thinkers are awake to the fact that between the last generation and that now in school there has been a more radical change in social, industrial and in educational conditions than between any two generations known in history. Those parents, business men, social workers and educators who are keeping themselves awake have seen these changes coming and have got ready to meet them. All great changes begin seemingly at the top. They really do not. It is the stirring of the great mass that produces the froth. Each successive movement for social betterment has gone deeper into the masses and lifted up more with it. The leaders in these forward marches have kept close to the great body of their fellow men, but yet at such an angle to it, as to see not only the heavens reflected in it, but to be able to penetrate the dark mass and discover the substance at the bottom liable to muddy the stream again. They realize that to settle the mud is not sufficient. Pestalozzi, Froebel, Horace Mann, and hosts of great men and women today, have realized that a greater democracy of opportunity alone will eradicate the evil.

Teacher Is Interpreter

The one channel which must give this is an educational system so democratic in administration, sources of knowledge, and methods of diffusion that the citizen, through every stage of his development, by natural unfoldment, may find his relation to his environment, and its relation to himself. In this process the teacher should be the interpreter. This educational system, in its broadest meaning, includes every activity from which the child receives his impressions. Looked at in this light the changes which have taken place in these educational agencies have been only a transference of function, not a loss. The government has taken more workers from the society at large into its forces; the home has widened its scope of interest, and relegated some of its duties to the school; the school must become more elastic and adjustable to perform its added duties. To this readjustment there has been tremendous resistance. There has been a violation of old traditions. This resistance is natural and conserving.

All changes which have demanded a reorganization of the educational system are in the line of progress. By the breaking down of racial differences and discovery of common human interest in the migratory period, by the displacement of human force with machinery, the relations and functions of the home have been given over to that agency which could more quickly and efficiently do the work. The farm has been expropriated for the city, the house for the flat, the exclusive home life for larger social activities.

Progress Seen in Changes

In all this change the child has seemed to have no place. Under present conditions there is no home duty to develop a sense of responsibility. No longer

can the child know all the processes of production, follow the block of iron from forge to horse's hoof; the tallow from the creature grazing on his father's hills through mold to household light. The daughter no longer makes and bakes the bread and pastry from wheat grown on her father's farm, and so on through all the simple needs of two generations ago to their grandchildren today who know little or nothing of the processes of production and distribution by which their complex wants are supplied. Many honest parents, unable to trace these changes, or see any solution of the intricate problems they have given rise to, see only destruction in their wake. Those who are awake see progress in it all. They realize that all suffering is caused by ignorance. An intelligent diffusion of the knowledge of the processes of production, an understanding of the laws which govern the distribution of wealth, and a wise training in how to use it would create among all classes sympathy and cooperation. This mutual understanding, they believe, would harmonize the seeming confusions. The channel through which this leavening work must be done is the public and private school and college.

All great institutions tend to gather about themselves traditions to which they cling with tenacity. This tendency is protective and becomes a clog only when the progressive elements are dominated by the conservative forces. The world in its forward march has periods when this happens. This has happened to our educational system here in this country. The principle upon which our schools were founded was equal opportunity to all. While all classes were struggling together for existence our forefathers did not discover that with them in the ships that crossed the ocean they had brought their sense of class and the traditional education devised for the few and not the many.

Reasons for Changes

For a time the home supplemented what the schools lacked. With the influx of foreign folk and foreign ideals, the cheapening of labor and the consequent piling up of great fortunes by the few, the lack of a democratizing educational system for all widened the distance between the classes, separated their interests, and almost before the country was aware of it we found ourselves surrounded by conditions for which we had made no preparation in schools of government. On one side was very widespread indifference, on the other growing restlessness.

The high schools were started and thrown open to all. But the curricula were not changed to fit the needs of the conditions. The schools failed to hold the masses in school beyond the elementary grades. The employer complained that the training was not for efficiency. The parents could not keep their children in school at such a useless waste of earning power. The boy felt with force what Bill Nye said of education: "I'd a sight rather be ignorant than know so much that ain't so." The knowledge the schools imparted could not be applied by the boy and girl to meet the problems on the street, in the home, office, factory, shop and farm. Worse than this, it was teaching those of our immigrant population, hardly out from the leading strings of tyranny and poverty, our boys and girls from homes of wealth, that work is ignoble. It was, through the ignorance of and lack of sympathy with rural conditions, teaching our country boys and girls a distaste for the life of the farm. The mother said to her daughter: "I want you to be a lady, so go to school and learn how." The father, when he could stop to think at all warned his son to avoid the drudgery of his occupation. They all failed to catch from their education the truth that the distinctive mark of the true gentleman and lady in the

highest sense, the democratic sense, is service—to his fellow man, filling his place in society, working up from the fit to the fittest.

Manual Training Begins

In 1876 at the Centennial exhibition there was an exhibit of the peasant industry of Russia. This brought to John Runkel and Calvin Woodward the idea of manual training departments in our public schools. These were started in Boston and St. Louis in connection with the Institute of Technology and the Washington University. The idea spread slowly, as all such radical innovations do, but eventually was adopted very generally by our public schools. This, it was hoped, would solve the problem and keep the boy in school, and turn out better equipped workers. But this plan failed of its full fruition because it did not take for its instructors those from the industrial and business world, men who could make the teaching practical. Still the boys and girls left school and swelled the ranks of the unskilled. The business men, alert to improve every chance to enlarge their dividends, made a larger and larger place for this cheap product. This is going on today. From these positions they drift from job to job till this exploited child element is well dubbed "the industrial hobo." The child, dissipated by such a maelstrom of diversions, cannot long endure the strain of monotony that follows the performance of a task which takes but a short time to learn, and which leads to nothing higher. So he throws up his job and moves on to the next. A stage older we find that same boy highways and filling our prisons. At whose door shall this pitiful waste be laid?

The parents chafe under these conditions, but are handicapped by the influences at work in school, press, periodical, book, theater and industry to draw the find that same boy lying upon our communities are coming to their aid by making laws to lengthen the school period. These laws without more decided change in curricula are not meeting the situation. Already, however, far more extensively than is generally known, the schools are setting in motion agencies which only need wise guidance to make them efficient.

Agencies Now at Work

One of these agencies is the establishment of vocational schools. There are two elements at work in the movement. One would plan for present relief only, the other would lay broad foundations for the future.

These tendencies and their supporters have created much furor. The one is drawing its support from those business men who wish the schools to educate for greater efficiency the few who are needed to fill the demand for managers, and are supplementing the few schools started by part-time schools for their own employees. This has roused the laboring classes, who really do see its menace.

The far-sighted business man, who with his fellows once joined in the cry against the schools, is beginning to acknowledge that had he possessed more knowledge of the right sort of the laws that govern the processes of production and distribution, the troublesome times of conflict might have been averted; that taking all the profits of production is contrary to an ever-operative law in history that sooner or later adjusts the balance by evolution or revolution. Educators are realizing that to destroy ignorance they must supply knowledge applicable to present problems; that what was applicable to the problems of 50 years ago is not for those of today. Professor Weeks of the University of North Dakota in his little book, "The Education of Tomorrow," says that the bases of our social scheme are the processes of production, distribution and consumption, and that not only must the future

citizens be trained in the first, but in the other two as well. The teachers must know these processes of today, and the laws that govern them, and these they must learn from the society and government of today and teach them to all the children. They must make the community, state and nation their source of knowledge and their laboratory.

Cooperation Is Active

To this end there is a widespread spirit of cooperation among all the agencies through which the diffusion of knowledge can be made. Old lines of grading are disappearing, old standards of efficiency and discipline are giving place to new. The educators are going to the business man, the business man is going to the schools, the college is getting closer to the high school, the high school is opening its doors to the elementary school. All this cooperation results from the recognition in all classes of a common interest. Business has recognized that a trained imagination must go with the cunning hand; that to be efficient in production the laborer must be happy, and that to acquire a knowledge of how to get and use that product of his labor rightfully belonging to him, he must be trained in those studies which make for citizenship as well as in those that make for skill.

Acting upon this discovery, the captains of industry are uniting with educators and social workers to secure government support for the establishment of vocational schools in rural and urban districts, for the training of a class of educators in the right kind of knowledge to man these schools, revise the curricula and prepare the text-books.

Already 20 state universities, following the examples of Iowa and Wisconsin, have so broadened their curricula as to take into them every vocational and social activity in the state and nation, and are extending their privileges to every community in the state. These states have actually become the people's schools, and the state the university laboratory.

Two Needs Are Met

High schools for industrial training are springing up in all our cities and towns, as are also part-time schools, which allow the boy a chance for actual work one week, and study in school the next. By cooperation with the industrial interests of the community the boys are paid for the work, and the quality of that work is part of the basis of their

grading. This is meeting two needs. It is keeping the boy in school by giving him a part in the real activities of life which he so much craves at this stage of his growth, and is meeting the economic need of the family by bringing the pay envelope home at the end of the week. This envelope is a far more telling proof of practical results to the average parent than the record card "telling everything that Johnny ought to be, but ain't."

In the elementary schools, in some parts of the country, the period of change to a higher school is being made at the beginning of the seventh grade. This is to meet that restless spirit of investigation that comes to every boy, and to the girl in less degree, at 12 years of age. In some places strictly vocational schools are being established to give those sure to leave at the end of the two years some preparation for economic activity. In other schools only a change to what is called the junior high school is made, giving the pupils opportunity to come in contact with the athletics, studies, and teachers of the high school. This, it is hoped, will make the transition easier for those who will go on, and induce more to continue than originally intended to do so.

Harmony Is Object

These experiments have in them some enduring democratic qualities. But they have in them also some very dangerous tendencies. Some of these dangers lurk in the separate industrial schools, and in those, especially, which take the boy at the age when his ideals of a life work are changing daily, and for which his real talent has not fitted him. This kind of vocational guidance, as popular at the present hour, will only tend to defeat the purpose for which it was created, by raising up a class of citizens with only production knowledge, a condition that will still further widen the distance between mass and class.

The counteracting forces are those educators who, while recognizing an immediate need, yet are devising curricula and schools whereby boys and girls can get close to the life about them through the knowledge of the processes of distribution and consumption, as well as those of production. They are given such pre-vocational guidance that they are being led to know all the openings and their fitness for them, before they enter any one of them. In these schools the

boy unfolds naturally and finds himself in the community and in the business world. The evening and part-time schools have been established to give those young people and adults who have been forced early into the industrial world an opportunity to gain more skill in the vocation which they are following, and at the same time learn to appreciate and use those amenities of life which lead out of the sordid into the harmonious. These are helping to remedy the evil of over industrial emphasis in educational agencies. To a degree as yet not realized do these schools need teachers who can give in the pitifully short time allotted an interpretation of history, literature, art, music, society, industry and civics, that shall emphasize the laws that make for harmony among all classes. The work is vital in teaching citizens how to progress without friction, by an intelligent mastery of their environment, by getting justice and giving it to all, and by a fair acquisition and constructive use of the results of their labor.

Seek School as Center

Far more than is now being done is needed to make the school the active center in community life, not part of the day, but all day, somewhat along the lines being worked out in Rochester, N. Y. Here parents and children, employers and employees, neighbors and friends meet, form clubs, study, entertain, play, work out problems in the school laboratories and library, and utilize all the school equipment for community betterment.

The country at large is recognizing that the great rural districts, in which, according to our last government records, there is 50 per cent more illiteracy than in the urban districts, must be given educational facilities adjusted to their needs. It is not enough that already in this country and in our provinces, especially in the West and South, the universities and high schools are revising their curricula, and that from the county high school to "the little red schoolhouse" cooperation between the home and school, the teachers and parents, is being effected, and that the schools and universities are opening their doors to the farmer and his family, and going out to them, using the farm as their laboratory. The need still is so great for the extension of this movement that not too much interest can be aroused in the urban communities by teaching the principles of farm processes to the children by study and city gardening, that we may send back to the soil the grandchildren of those great men of affairs who came from these rural communities, and the children of those parents who have largely come from the old country.

Efficiency Is Needed

The crying need is for efficient teachers in all these schools. They must be cultivated broadly and trained specifically, world-wide in their interests and knowledge. According to the last report of the national bureau of education, less than 50 per cent of the teachers of the United States are trained for their profession in schools higher than the ninth grade. This is far below the standard of any country in Europe. This condition is due to the lack of proper government obligation in providing free preparation for teachers of free schools. The result has been a degrading of the profession. The country has allowed this feeling to crystallize into an opinion that almost any one can teach. So not alone in the industrial world have our children been exploited but in the very places where they were supposed to prepare for life. "Mary," said a principal of one of our

large eastern high schools, "what do you want most to be?"

"A milliner, but ma wants me to be a teacher, 'cause its more ladylike. I hate the thought of it." Poor children! Now it is as true that there are thousands of noble, consecrated teachers as it is that there are very many of the class which "Mary" will make. But only a few of those in the former ranks are close students of the industrial and social conditions of the day, and still more serious is the lack of text-books adjusted to those needs which education is to meet.

Awakening Is Shown

In this general survey some very striking tendencies stand out. There is a general stir of activity along all educational lines. There is a tendency to broaden the scope and seize upon all the social agencies as diffusing channels. There is an awakening among all classes to the serious needs of the hour, which is finding expression in press, pulpit, periodical and book. All classes of agitators are beginning to throw down their weapons and come together for consultation. There are yet two very aggressive forces, the vocational tendency to train for skill only and that broader vocational tendency which would train for skill and broad citizenship. These two forces must be kept together, the curricula must be adjusted to the needs of all, and the interpreters of these curricula must be trained in all the activities of modern life, social, industrial and political. Pupils in private and public schools and colleges must be trained sympathetically in all the processes of production, the laws of just distribution, and taught how to use the products of their labor, for in such a democratic school for a democratic citizenship all will know the joy of useful service.

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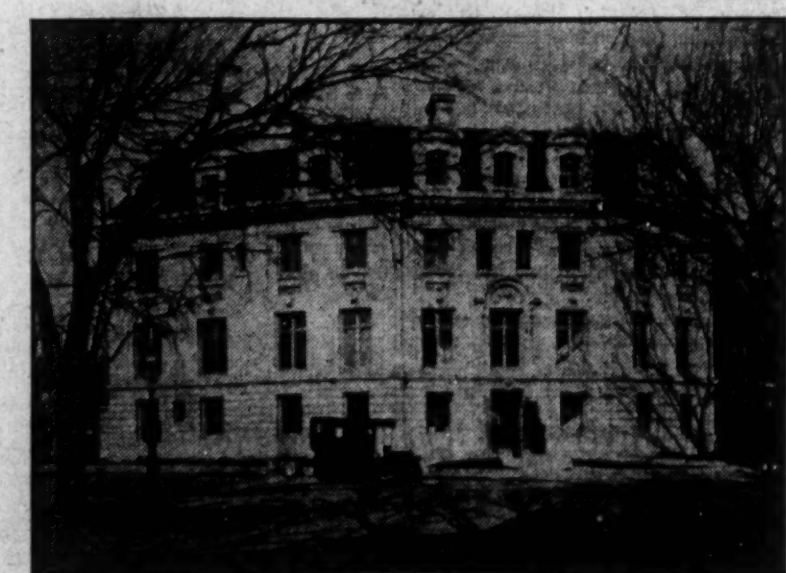
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ARGENTINE LEGATION SOON TO OCCUPY ITS NEW HOME



(Photo by Harris & Ewing)

House in Washington to be occupied by Argentine legation

WASHINGTON—No sooner had the Argentine Congress appropriated \$300,000 for the purchase of a permanent home for its legation in the United States than Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Argentine minister here, closed the deal for the home of Mrs. George P. Huff, at the corner of New Hampshire avenue and Q streets Northwest. Dr. Naon had previously secured an option on the premises. The legation will occupy the new house as soon as the necessary papers can be exchanged. This may take several weeks, as Mrs. Huff is not in Washington. The new legation building is of the

Italian school of architecture, four stories high, of brick exterior, with a belt course of Indiana limestone trimming around it above the first floor. Gabled and arched projecting windows look out upon New Hampshire avenue and Q streets from the upper story. The roof is mansard.

The official headquarters of the Argentine legation has been at 1728 Twenty-first street Northwest, but during the vacation season the offices have been moved to the home of the minister, at 23 Jackson place.

It is expected that the legation will occupy the new building by the early part of October.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. E. W. Evans, quartermaster corps, relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect Oct. 14, and assigned to third cavalry, to take effect Oct. 15.

Following changes in stations and duties of officers of corps of engineers ordered: Maj. J. P. Jervy relieved duty with isthmian canal commission and proceeded to Wheeling, W. Va., about Oct. 15 and relieve Maj. F. W. Alstetter of duties pertaining to Wheeling engineer district.

Maj. Alstetter proceed to Washington barracks, District of Columbia, for duty at engineering school.

Maj. G. M. Hoffman relieved from duty at isthmian canal commission and proceed to Rock Island, Ill., about Oct. 15, and relieve Maj. C. J. Keller of duties at Rock Island engineering district.

Maj. Keller proceed to Mobile, Ala., and relieve Capt. R. T. Ward of temporary duties pertaining to Mobile engineering district.

Capt. R. Jackson, infantry, relieved duty at army service schools Ft. Leavenworth, and assigned to ninth infantry.

First Lieut. T. Whelan, infantry, relieved duty with organized militia of Connecticut and report to chief of staff, this city, for duty in division of militia affairs.

First Lieut. F. H. Sparrenberger, medical reserve corps, relieved general hospital, Ft. Bayard, New Mexico, and proceed to Ft. MacKenzie, Wyoming, for duty.

First Lieut. G. M. Selly, medical reserve corps, relieved duty at Ft. MacKenzie, Wyoming, and from active duty in medical reserve corps, to take effect upon arrival of First Lieut. F. H. Sparrenberger, medical reserve corps, at Ft. MacKenzie.

First Lieut. F. C. Wallace, ordnance department, relieved general hospital, Ft. Bayard, New Mexico, and return to proper station.

First Lieut. F. R. Guild, attached twenty-second infantry, relieved general hospital at Ft. Bayard, N. M.

First Lieut. F. R. Guild relieved attachment to twenty-second infantry and assigned to eleventh infantry.

First Lieut. C. A. Eaton, ordnance department, relieved station at Rock Island arsenal, Ill., and take station at Davenport, Iowa.

Following named officers detailed for aviation duty with signal corps: First Lieut. P. P. Lahm, seventh cavalry, and Second Lieut. C. G. Chapman, seventh cavalry, and H. A. Dargue, coast artillery corps.

Second Lieut. W. L. Clark, coast artillery corps, relieved assignment to one hundred and tenth company and placed on unassigned list; report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Narragansett bay, for duty.

Leaves—First Lieut. D. P. Wood, sixteenth infantry, one month and 15 days; Capt. H. J. Price, twenty-third infantry, 10 days; First Lieut. W. R. Leonard, ninth infantry, 10 days' extension; First Lieut. H. S. Dilworth, tenth cavalry, 20 days; Second Lieut. D. G. Richart, tenth

cavalry, 20 days; Capt. J. Huston, tenth cavalry, 20 days.

Navy Orders

Commander C. J. Lang, detached command of the Colorado; to home, wait orders.

Commander R. C. Moody, detached bureau of steam engineering; to the Ohio as executive officer.

Commander F. A. Traut, detached the California; to command the Colorado.

Lieut.-Commander S. W. Bryant, detached naval war college, to naval radio station, Radio, Va.

Lieut.-Commander H. C. Dinger, detached the Utah; to bureau of steam engineering, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. O. H. Oakley, detached navy yard, New York, N. Y.; to the Utah.

Lieut. (junior grade) M. A. Libbey, detached General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; to connection fitting out the Texas and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (junior grade) F. A. L. Vossler, to navy recruiting station, San Francisco, Cal.

Ensign C. J. Bright, detached the Petrel; to the Florida.

Ensign S. M. Kraus, detached the receiving ship Mare island, Cal.; to temporary duty the Glacier.

Ensign R. E. Dennett, detached the Petrel; to the Tennessee.

Ensign R. B. Simons, detached the Ohio; to the Petrel.

Ensign J. H. Magruder, Jr., detached the Petrel; to the Tennessee.

Ensign Hester Hoogewerf, detached the Minnesota; to the Constellation.

Ensign A. R. Mack, detached the Ohio; to the Petrel.

Ensign H. W. Hill, detached the Maryland; to the Irix.

Midshipman L. R. Agrell, detached the naval academy; to the Ohio.

Naval Constructor E. C. Hamner, detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Paymaster's Clerk A. M. Jones, appointment revoked.

Revenue Cutter Service

Capt. Godfrey L. Carden's detail in investigating pottery industry of United States is extended until Oct. 1.

Second Lieut. W. P. Wishar, detached the Seneca and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. P. H. Ueberroth, proceed to Louisville, Ky., for duty connection with Perry victory centennial celebration.

Third Lieut. H. M. Carr, proceed to Louisville, Ky., and report to Capt. Ueberroth for duty connection with Perry victory centennial celebration.

Capt. J. H. Brown, preparatory orders to the Theis.

Capt. C. S. Cochran, preparatory orders to the Bear.

Leaves—First Lieut. of Engineers C. A. Wheeler, 14 days; Second Lieut. of Engineers W. C. Maglathin, 14 days; Second Lieut. of Engineers R. C. Weightman, 30 days; Second Lieut. R. R. Waesche, 30 days; First Lieut. C. E. Howell, 30 days; First Lieut. T. G. Crapster, 20 days; Third Lieut. E. M. Webster, 20 days; Second Lieut. of Engineers M. A. Doyle, 30 days; Second Lieut. of Engineers J. T. Carr, 30 days.

VACATION CRUISES

TO
CUBA
JAMAICA
AND THE
PANAMA CANAL

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Special Summer Rates
to October 1

WEEKLY SAILINGS—by the new, fast Twin Screw Steamers, Emil L. Ross, Carl Schurz and the regular steamers, Prinz Joachim and Prinz August Wilhelm, of our

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Gubernatorial Candidates Continue Their State Tour

Colonel Benton Making Speeches in the Southeastern Part of State as Congressman Gardner Works His Way East

FIVE BIRD RALLIES

Active campaigning is to be resumed by Col. Everett C. Benton today with a stump-speaking tour in southeastern Massachusetts.

Leaving Boston he makes his first stop in front of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company's factory in Brockton. At 4 p. m. his followers in Taunton are to give him a reception at the City hotel. County Commissioner Richard E. Warner is in charge of the arrangements for this affair. The colonel will speak briefly on the issues of the campaign.

In Taunton he is expected to be met by a delegation from Fall River, headed by State Committeeman Edward Thurston and President Joseph E. Freeling of the Republican city committee. The colonel is due at city hall, Fall River, at 6 p. m.

Thence he goes on to Attleboro, where he will be the principal speaker at the company C rally.

Among the speakers who will accompany Col. Benton are former Councilor Walter S. Glidden, former Senator George L. Barnes, Harry W. James, city solicitor of Chelsea; Walter C. Wardwell of Cambridge and Solomon Lowenberg of Boston.

Continuing his tour eastward from Worcester, where he spoke last night, Congressman A. P. Gardner plans to speak at open air rallies in Waltham, Lynn, and a group of Boston suburbs. Three noon meetings in Lynn are scheduled, one in Central square and two at the plants of the General Electric Company.

Mr. Gardner's speech in Worcester was delivered from the steps of city hall to an audience gathered on the common. He considered the issues that have been prominent during his campaigning, immigration restriction, a minimum wage and the railroad situation. Clifford S. Anderson, assistant city solicitor, presided.

In the evening Mr. Gardner was tendered receptions at the rooms of the Worcester Republican and the Worcester clubs.

Charles S. Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor, goes to Martha's Vineyard today to speak at five rallies during the day. He had a representative gathering of Nantucket island folks at his rally last night in the village of Nantucket. It is understood that this rally begins a series that is to include all the cities and towns of the state before election day.

Edward P. Barry of South Boston has accepted the invitation of Richard H. Long of South Framingham to speak with him at a rally to be held in Faneuil hall Saturday night. Both are candidates for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Considerable interest is being shown in the meeting because Mr. Long has the backing of the Democratic state organization and his opponent that of numerous independent Democratic leaders.

Representative John F. Meaney of Blackstone has announced that he will withdraw as a candidate for another term in the House immediately after the primaries, Sept. 23. He was recently appointed by Governor Foss a special justice for Worcester county. The nomination to this position is now awaiting confirmation by the executive council.

The "flying squadron" of the Benton young men's campaign committee held a rally at Otisfield hall, Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury, last night. The speakers included Guy A. Ham, Harry W. James, Solomon Lowenberg, J. William de Cumbe, H. G. Eisenstadt and local speakers. This afternoon at 5 a start will be made for northern Middlesex county. Speeches are scheduled at Lexington town hall at 5:45, at Bedford at 7 and at North Billerica at 8.

EAST PROVIDENCE VOTES NEW LIGHTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Twenty-seven new street lights and 10 new hydrants were ordered by the East Providence town council at the adjourned meeting held last evening. Considerable routine business was transacted and the board adjourned to take up highway matters in executive session.

It was voted to place signs notifying traffic of "dangerous crossings" at Pawtucket and Waterman avenues, Ingraham's corners and Broadway six corners.

CLASSES BEGIN AT AMHERST TODAY

AMHERST, Mass.—Classes at Amherst College begin today, the college year having begun yesterday with chapel exercises at which President McKeljohn made a brief address to the students.

CHURCH OF PRESIDENT SOLD
WASHINGTON—Papers were passed Thursday completing the sale of the Central Presbyterian church, in which President Wilson has been attending worship, to the Mt. Carmi Baptist church, a negro congregation. The Central church will build elsewhere.

GAYNOR PARTY ARRIVES
NEW YORK—The body of Mayor Gaynor arrived on board the steamship Lusitania from Liverpool early today. It was taken to the Gaynor home where it will remain till tomorrow afternoon.

PARISIAN TO CARRY SEASON'S RECORD APPLE SHIPMENT

Sailing from Mystic docks, Charlestown, at daybreak today for Glasgow and Merville, the Allan line steamship Parisian, Captain Haines, will call at Halifax, N. S., and take on a shipment of 11,000 barrels of apples from the Canadian Northwest. This is the largest apple shipment to be taken to Europe this season. From Boston the liner took also 400 barrels of apples.

Other cargo in the Parisian's holds included 24,824 bushels of rye, 15,000 sacks of flour, 208 tons of steel, and 56 barrels of syrup.

Her cabin accommodations were occupied by 21 passengers, while there were 53 in the steerage. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Francis Cooper and their two daughters of Medford, Mr. and Mrs. William Barnett of Manchester, Mass.

PAVED ROADS IN CLEVELAND SHOWN CITY ENGINEERS

CLEVELAND—For a brick paving conference about 250 city engineers and road experts from all sections of the country are gathered in Cleveland. The engineers are afforded minute study of the thousand miles of paved roads in Cleveland and Cuyahoga county that radiate in 30 miles from the center of Cleveland.

Cleveland has many miles of paved streets, laid 19 years ago, which, it is said, have not cost a cent for maintenance. These streets are apparently good for more than double their present service, and the engineers are studying the construction methods employed to make them last so long.

The conference is held under the auspices of the National Brick Manufacturers Association, the state and county highway departments and Cleveland bureau of engineering.

ENGINES TOO BIG FOR TUNNELS SAY B. & O. ENGINEERS

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Whether the Baltimore and Ohio railroad will have to enlarge its tunnels on the Parkersburg-Grafton division in western Virginia or reduce the size of its engines was the question the state public service commission had to solve today. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers filed a complaint declaring that the 23 tunnels on the road were built when smaller engines were in use. The big engines now on the road so fill the tunnels that there is not enough space between the cab and wall of the tunnel to permit an engineer to put his head out of the cab if he wanted to.

S. OF V. TO HAVE ROLL-CALL SOON

Camp 104 Sons of Veterans will hold its annual roll call meeting next Monday night at 15 Beacon street. Division Organizer E. L. Hamilton will represent the division commander and Assistant Division Secretary E. A. Holmes will furnish the musical part of the program. The charter list of camp 137, of Great Barrington closes on Sept. 22, with 30 members.

WALTHAM PLANS PUBLIC MARKETS

WALTHAM, Mass.—A public market, similar to the markets in southern cities, where farmers from the outlying districts can offer their produce for sale from their teams, is soon to be inaugurated here. This week Superintendent of Streets Jones was requested by the aldermen to set off a part of Carter street, near the center of the city, for this purpose.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The board of supervisors consulted financial resources Thursday in order to widen Carew street, if council so orders. The supervisors also plan to improve Pecovawic avenue by planting lines of shrubs and trees.

OPENING OF NEW Y. M. C. A. TO BE OFFICIAL OCCASION

Formal exercises of opening the new Y. M. C. A. building are scheduled to take place Thursday night, Sept. 25, when Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald and members of the board of trustees and board of directors are invited to speak. The building committee has decided that, although there may be some details which are not completed, the opening should not be delayed longer. The general public is invited to be present at that time.

Lights were turned on in the new auditorium for the first time last night when about 40 members of the social work committee held its first meeting and dinner in the new building. C. Park Percy presided. Arthur S. Johnson, president of the association, and C. Lathrop Higgins, the newly elected chairman of the committee, were among those in attendance. Plans for the winter work of the committee were discussed and outlined, followed by an inspection of the building, under the direction of George W. Mehahey, general secretary.

HIGHWAY BOARD HEARS ESSEX COUNTY NEEDS

Gloucester, Danvers, Newburyport, Andover, Peabody and Salem Each Tell Commission Road Improvements It Desires

ARGUMENTS ARE MADE

SALEM, Mass.—The state highway commission held a hearing at the court house Thursday on the subject of Essex county roads. About 25 county representatives were present.

Danvers urged that the state highway commission make improvements on the Topsfield road and also on Nichols street. Aldermen Barrett and Merchant of Gloucester asked that the state meet Gloucester half way on the cost of fixing up the Essex road.

John H. Johnson of Newburyport urged that the state do something for State street, a continuation of the Newburyport turnpike.

James C. Poor of North Andover spoke for Elm street in Andover.

John J. Sheehan, town counsel for Peabody, discussed the proposed state highway from Salem to Andover. In the general discussion several motorists took part. Chairman Sohler said that he thought the commission would be willing to stand half the expense of rebuilding Margin street.

Mayor Hurley of Salem called attention to the fact that Salem had never asked for any state road and never had had any except a short strip near the Swampscott line, which was built at the request of the commissioners themselves. He then asked the commissioners to take over and rebuild the old Salem-Boston turnpike, now known as Highland avenue, between Salem and Floating bridge, Lynn.

NATIONAL GUARD DELEGATES TO BE ELECTED AT CLUB

Delegates to the twenty-second annual convention of the National Guard Association, which will convene at Chicago Oct. 6-8, inclusive, will be elected tonight when the Massachusetts division meets at the Officers Club at Allston. Fourteen delegates are to be elected, which is the largest number ever sent to the convention.

CITY STARTS NEW WATER SYSTEM

WASHINGTON—The whistle of the water works sounded recently announcing that the pumps had been stopped and that the use of Potomac water had been discontinued. Simultaneously water from Evitts creek, the new source, was sent through all the city mains by gravity from the Ft. Hill reservoir back of the city, says the Post under date of Cumberland, Md.

The new water system cost over \$500,000 and was authorized at an election. The dam is in Pennsylvania, nine miles north of Cumberland, and is estimated to contain enough water to supply the city for six months without replenishing.

COURT RETENTION TO BE URGED

WASHINGTON—In connection with the proposition to abolish the commerce court and commerce court judges, Attorney General McReynolds will appear before the Senate appropriation committee next week. The attorney general is understood to be in favor of the court and considerable interest surrounds his testimony.

Other features of the general deficiency bill which will engage the attorney general's attention are the failure of the House to authorize \$25,000 additional for antitrust work during the current fiscal year and \$25,000 for special assistants.

ADVERTISERS TALK CLASS NOT MASS

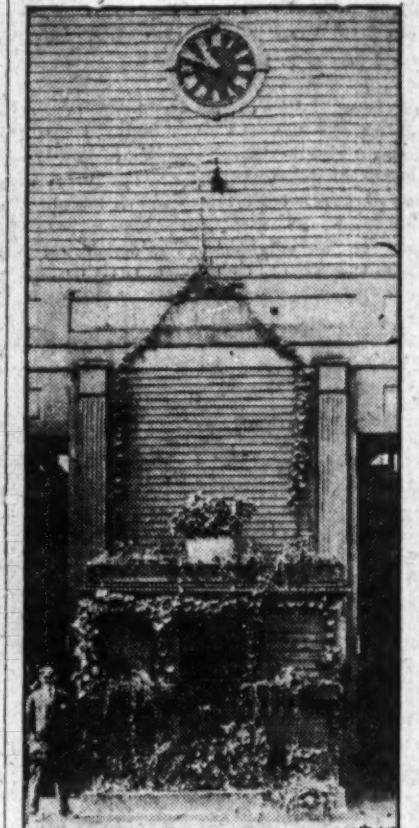
NEW YORK—That advertisers who know how to advertise care more who reads papers than patronize rather than how many, was declared on Thursday by H. K. Fisher at the eighth annual convention of the Federation of Trade Press Associations of the United States at the Astor house. More than 1000 were present.

The first session of the convention opened with an address of welcome by Hugh M. Wilson, president of the New York Trade Press Association.

Opening of the law school and school of commerce will take place Monday night. The automobile school will open Sept. 29, and the night department of the Huntington preparatory school will open that night. All departments of the educational department report large enrollments.

FLOWER DESIGN DISTINGUISHES CAR BARN GATE

Pretty flowers in many varieties adorn the entrance to the starter's room at the Fields Corner car barn through the efforts of Livingston Lohmes, the pit foreman there, to have his place of employment one of the most distinctive among the various branches of the Boston Elevated system. Boxes of geraniums, heliotropes, myrtle, salvia, periwinkle and ageratum



FIELDS CORNER STARTER'S DOOR

are at either side of the small door and bank either side of one of the large entrances. Many vines droop artistically while climbing straight up the face of the building and meeting at a point under the clock are morning glories blooming from base to tip of the design. Spread in profusion under a color scheme are several species of unique flowers mixed with some of the more common varieties.

REORGANIZATION OF B. & M. GOES ON

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Stockholders of the Montpelier & Wells River railroad and the Barre Railroad Company, lines owned through control of the Vermont Valley by the Boston & Maine, received resignations of Charles E. Mellen and Timothy E. Byrnes as directors of the company. Morris McDonald of Boston, president of the Boston & Maine, was elected president, taking Mr. Byrnes' place as director and president, while W. J. Hobbs of Boston takes Mr. Mellen's place on the directorate.

The other directors elected were E. H. Folsom of Lyndonville, vice-president; W. B. C. Stickney of Bethel and James W. Brock of Montpelier.

REPUBLICANS FOR SUFFRAGE PLANK

BALTIMORE, Md.—At the Republican state convention here Thursday, the nomination of Thomas Parran, Oliver S. Metzgerott and A. M. Denhard as the party's candidates, respectively, for the United States Senate, state comptroller and clerk of the court of appeals, was ratified and a platform was adopted containing planks favoring woman suffrage and the initiative and referendum.

The state central committee reelected John B. Hanna chairman. He is internal revenue collector for the district of Maryland.

ADVERTISERS TALK CLASS NOT MASS

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VISCOUNT CHINDA SEES PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, called on President Wilson Thursday to discuss the California alien land law in a conference said to be long deferred.

White House officials stated that the conversation was in reality an explanation on both sides of the fourth and last note and that nothing new had arisen.

NEW CHAMBER OF LYNN GIVES DINNER TONIGHT

Citizens Invited to Odd Fellows Hall With View to Making Initial Membership of Commercial Organization 1500

SCOPE OF WORK WIDE

LYNN, Mass.—Simplicity and high efficiency of operation is the keystone around which the new Lynn Chamber of Commerce is being organized. To obtain an initial membership of 1500 business and professional men and those having civic aspirations is the immediate aim of the Chamber of Commerce committee.

With this end in view a citizens dinner will be given tonight at 6:15 p. m. in Odd Fellows hall, Market and Summer streets. At a meeting of the new membership to be held Wednesday, Oct. 8, a board of directors of the chamber will be elected.

Striving for a "better, bigger and brighter Lynn," is a committee of five, Ralph H. Bauer, chairman; Francis Johnson, Charles S. Sanborn, Charles F. Goller and Charles O. Blood. George B. Grant is secretary of the committee. The members of the citizens organization committee are Fred H. Druehl, chairman; John A. Aspin, John M. Farquhar, Bernie F. Green, John B. Pearson, Arthur Stern, George H. Ball, Dwight H. Graham, A. W. Louval, Willard F. Pierce and J. Henry Welch.

Legislative powers of the new organization will be vested in a board of directors. There will be also an executive committee, which will have an executive secretary, who probably will be a paid official, maintaining offices in the center of the city which will be open during business hours.

Activities of the new chamber will be divided into four bureaus, embracing every business and interest in Lynn, with opportunity for adding other bureaus as conditions demand. Transportation and navigation will come under the jurisdiction of a joint bureau, and there will be the manufacturers' bureau, the civic bureau and the retail trade bureau.

Protection and advancement of freight and passenger facilities of the city, as well as the proposed development of Lynn harbor, are among the extensive activities of the transportation and navigation bureau. Industrial and labor conditions will be under the supervision of the manufacturers bureau.

Beautification and the civic uplift of Lynn will be in charge of the bureau of civic affairs. Social, political, educational and economic activities will be furthered by this department. Betterment of the retail trade conditions, including the advancement of the "Trade in Lynn" slogan, will be instigated by the retail trade bureau.

One of the interesting factors in the organization is the ways and means committee. Every phase of the chamber's activities will be brought forward by this committee which will be composed of more than 50 members, all of whom will be the chairman of standing or special committees. Strict censorship of all advertising will be made by an investigating committee.

HIGHER SALARIES FOR PROVIDENCE CITY COUNCILORS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The ordinance increasing the salaries of members of the board of aldermen from \$500 to \$750 a year and those of the common councilmen from \$300 to \$500 passed the aldermen in concurrence yesterday.

The aldermen also passed an amendment which prevents the increase from becoming operative until the first Monday in January, 1915.

It is expected that Mayor Gainer will sign the ordinance today.

BIG FILM SUIT FILED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Film Exchange Corporation of Virginia, the Mutual Film Corporation of Delaware, the Mutual Film Corporation of Missouri and Frederick A. Keller, St. Louis agent for the companies, were sued for \$300,000 damages here Thursday.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Gardner Rally
Tremont Temple
Saturday, Sept. 20
AT 8 P. M.
The Public is Cordially Invited
Hon. CURTIS GUILD
Will Preside
Other Speakers will be
Congressman-Elect
JOHN A. PETERS
Of the Third Maine District
AND
Hon. Augustus P. Gardner
Music by First Corps of Cadets Band
First Balcony Reserved for Ladies
CHARLES L. CARR, Sec'y.
19 Boston St., West Roxbury.

SMITH PRESIDENT TELLS STUDENTS EDUCATION'S AIM

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Welcoming friends and visitors at the opening chapel exercises Thursday, President Burton of Smith College said to the students in part:

"A question which is now much under discussion is 'What is the aim and object of education?' The aim is to produce an educated person.

"The educated person must have a broad outlook and knowledge. He must have the ability to concentrate quickly and fully on the thing at hand, to make quick transitions. An educated person must be able to think clearly, accurately, consecutively, conclusively; to grapple with a problem and think it through. He must have, more than all else, a tireless, absorbing and overwhelming desire for truth. His sympathy must be broad, generous and tolerant, marked by an absence of sentimentality. He must be able to master his moods and banish such temporary attitudes. He must have an instinctive sense of the truth."

Prof. Albert Schinz, Ph. D., has been appointed full professor and head of the department of French language and literature. In the department of English President Burton announced the resignation of Mrs. Jennette Lee. Miss Adelaide Crapsey, another member of the department, is absent. The trustees have appointed Henry Noble MacCracken, Ph. D., as a full professor in English. Miss Blanche Goode will serve as instructor in piano during the absence of Miss Bates.

SPRINGFIELD MAY ESTABLISH TWO ONE-WAY STREETS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The special aldermanic committee on rules of the road is expected to recommend that Vernon and Market streets be made one-way streets. In case the idea is carried through, Vernon street traffic could pass only from Main street west, and traffic on Market street would be limited in its direction to passage from State street northward.

It is pointed out by the rules of the road committee that naturally Vernon street should be a one-way street from Main to Water street. The opening of Broadway through to Vernon street will increase the facility of exit from the street and give further basis for the change.

Another thing that the rules of the road committee is considering is the establishment of "fire streets." By this is meant streets where it shall be required that all street cars and possibly all traffic stop before crossing.

CLOAK MAKERS STRIKE; 200 NOW REPORTED OUT

About 50 women, girls and men employed in making skirts and cloaks at shops in the North and West Ends gathered at 31 North Russell street today after leaving their work, in accordance with a strike call. The strike leaders declared that altogether 200 are out, and nearly 500 will be on strike tonight. Arrangements were at once made for a mass meeting to be held late today, at which a strike committee is to be formed.

Thirty-five or the 56 shops are affected by the strike which has been brought about, it is said, through the employers failing to observe the terms of an agreement reached with the employees some time ago. Several of the large firms are observing the agreement, so that hundreds of employees will not be obliged to strike.

Benjamin Horn, the business agent of the union, has already sent strike pickets to do duty in both areas.

ROTARY CLUB ELECTS

WORCESTER, Mass.—The weekly luncheon of the Rotary Club at the restaurant of the Putnam & Thurston Company, yesterday noon, elected H. Burt Simons, manager of the Worcester office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, secretary.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

BOOKBINDERS		LEATHER GOODS—WHOLESALE	
EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS		Bristol Patent Leather Co., Patent Coll. and Kid, Philadelphia-Bristol, Pa.—Boston.	
Dudley & Hodge, 290 Washington St., Boston, Mass.		Keystone Leather Co., Glazed and Dull Kid, Philadelphia-Boston-London.	
BOOK-PAPER MANUFACTURERS		PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT	
Tilston & Hollingsworth Co., 49 Federal St., Boston.		The Arnold Roberts Co., 130 Congress St., Boston, Mass.	
BUILDING CONTRACTORS		PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)	
Whitcomb & Kavanagh Co., 5 Beacon St., Boston.		Day State Paper Co., 227-229 Summer St., Boston, Mass.	
ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING		POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING	
Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.		Cleghorn Co., 54 Battery March St., Boston.	
ELECTROTYPERS		PRINTERS' ROLLERS	
Dickinson Electrotyping Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.		Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.	
HEATING (Steam and Hot Water)		TWIN	
Garney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-190 Franklin St., Boston.		Andrews Paper Co., formerly Higgins, Snow Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass.	
INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS		STEEL CASTINGS	
Hinsley & Woods, 23 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.		George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.	
MILLINERY GOODS		WOOL	
Millinery Goods, Manufacturers of Trimmed, Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats, J. F. Strehle & Co., 639 Arch St., Phila., Pa.		F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.	

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CHIC BRACELET
MADE OF MALINE

A dainty novelty which is worn by Parisian fashion leaders and has been brought to Boston by a buyer who has recently returned from abroad is a bracelet made of maline, and it is so simple that one may be easily made by a young girl, and will prove a pretty accessory for a dress for evening wear. All that is required to make the bracelet is a piece of maline four inches wide which is shirred at both ends and in the middle so that it will be only one inch in width when it is on the wrist. It should be just long enough to circle the wrist and hook together, and the fastening covered by tiny rosettes or flowers made of the maline or of narrow ribbon. In Paris they are very popular when made of black, and in that case the flowers are more effective when made in natural colors, but the bracelets are very pretty when made of the color of the dress and the flowers either in the same color or contrasting.

STAMPED, READY
FOR WORKING

Any one at all fond of the needle cannot resist the fascinating work, cut and ready for the handplanted stitches, that are to be found in the shops, says the Newark News. Each article, cut, partly made, stamped, and with the threads for working, comes in a special envelope, with directions so that there will be no difficulty in finishing the work. The work varies from the simplest outlining or cross stitch to quite fine satin stitch. Some of the articles are of white or natural color linen, others of different cotton fabrics. Among the articles are bags specially designed for collars, cuffs, darning, clothespins, buttons, string, baby's laundry, protectors for dresses, pullman aprons, baby's overshoes, pin trays, cravat holders, doily cases and pillow covers.

BAKED OMELET

Three eggs, three quarters cup of milk, two tablespoons of flour, butter size of a walnut, pinch of salt; separate eggs and beat each. Stir flour smooth with a little of the milk. Mix flour, salt and yolks together. Melt butter in an earthenware dish or omelet pan. This will butter the pan as well as soften it for the mixture. Last fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Bake in a quick oven, brown and flakey 15 or 20 minutes. Be careful not to let burn.—Los Angeles Express.

SEASON OF GRAPE DELICACIES

Jelly, spiced grapes, grape marmalade, etc.

I DO not know another fruit offering as many possibilities to the housekeeper as are held out by the grape, writes Marion Harland in the Washington Herald. Its flavor is delicious in any combination. It can be made into jelly, jam or marmalade, pickles, or catsup; it can be spiced or preserved, converted into grape juice, or grape vinegar, and best of all, it lasts so long that there is not a rush to harvest the crop within a given time.

The flavor of the green grape differs a good deal from that of the ripe and the green wild grape makes an especially beautiful and good jelly. The extreme acidity of this fruit calls for a larger proportion of sugar than is required by the ripe grape, but it is worth the expense.

Green Grape Jelly—For this purpose the wild or "fox" grapes, as they are called in some parts of the country, are the best. Strip them from the stems and wash them, then put them into the preserving kettle with the water which adheres to them and heat them slowly. It is well to lay an inverted plate in the bottom of the kettle that the grapes may not stick and scorch. Especially is this necessary if the cooking is done over gas. In this case it is better to set the kettle on an asbestos mat placed over the flame. When the grapes are broken to pieces by the cooking crush them still more with a paddle or wooden spoon, turn them into a jelly bag, let the juice drip through and measure this. To each pint of it allow a pound and a half of sugar. Return the juice to the fire, bring it to a boil, and after it has cooked for 15 minutes put in the sugar, which it is well to heat in pans in the oven; it should be hot through but not melted. As soon as the sugar is dissolved in the juice and this returns to the boil take from the fire and put into glasses rinsing these out in boiling water. Put a spoon in each before pouring in the hot jelly, to save the chance of cracking.

Spiced Grapes—Stem, wash and pulp grapes and stew the pulp gently until it can be rubbed through a fine colander which will hold the seeds. Measure the pulp. For every five pints of this and the juice allow a pint of cider vinegar, four pounds of brown sugar, three tablespoons of ground cinnamon, and two of ground clove. Put these with the grape pulp and juice, turn into a preserving kettle, and stew slowly until very thick. Keep in jelly glasses or jars with closely fitting tops.

Grape Marmalade—Pick the grapes from the stems and measure them. Allow a half pint cup of sugar to an equal quantity of grapes and then pulp the grapes. Do not throw away the

SCHOOL FROCK MADE OF EPONGE

Trimmed with broadcloth and braid

THE frock that is made with a sailor collar is sure to be becoming to the schoolgirl. This one can be made just as shown in the picture or with the edges of the blouse and the seams of the skirt laced together, and the collar can be cut with pointed or square fronts.

Eponge makes this dress with trimming of broadcloth and braid, but one can picture such a model made up in any simple material. Serge is a favorite, and for early autumn serge is pretty trimmed with Scotch plaid, but a great many mothers use linen, pique, cotton and other washable material for school wear. Any one of these materials can be treated in this way and galatea also is good with trimming of contrasting color.

The three-piece skirt is laid in an inverted "alt" at each seam and there is an inverted plai at the front and one at the back of the blouse, the closing of the dress being made at the back.

For the 12-year size, 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 3/4 yards 36, 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for the collar, shield and cuffs.

The pattern of the dress (7895) is cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



PEG-TOP SILHOUETTE POPULAR

Skirt has its greatest width at the top

MOST women are very much interested in the new silhouette, which is wider at the top than at the feet. This new outline is used in the skirts of practically all semi-tailored suits, very elegant afternoon suits, reception gowns and evening dresses. It is never used for the plain tailor-made, which should have a straight skirt cut either perfectly plain or with a few plaits. But once you get away from the mannish tailored suit the most popular skirt at present is the one with the new silhouette.

For general wear the skirt that has its greatest width at the top is very popular. It has what is called the "peg-top silhouette." The fulness at the top is laid in a few plaits and the width at the bottom is sufficient for comfort, but it is also narrow enough to slip

up on the ankle and drape in walking. It is extremely pretty and graceful, and I think is going to be one of the great favorites among the latest fall models, writes Eleanor Chalmers in the Delinicator. Of course it is not the only skirt that you can use for your autumn semi-tailored suit and dresses. There are very smart draped skirts that give the same silhouette as well as the draped skirts that are straight in effect. The accordion-plaited skirt is used by many of the best Paris houses and the skirt with a daring pleatum is gaining steadily in popularity. I don't want to give you the idea that the peg-top skirt is the only model of the autumn. It isn't; but it is very good, and the novelty of its cut will appeal at once to the woman who likes to give her wardrobe, even if it is a simple and unpretentious one, the variety that one gets in adopting a new and attractive style.

A great many women who criticize the draped skirts will doubtless like the peg-top skirt because it does not follow the lines of the body as closely as some of the new draperies. It is narrow at the feet, of course, or else there would be no peg-top effect, but the fulness over the hips and below makes it an extremely modest as well as extremely smart skirt.

After all, the narrowness of the skirt is not so unusually narrow. It is fully a yard and a quarter wide. This is a perfectly comfortable width for the woman who has learned to adapt her step to the pretty, graceful walk of the day. The long, awkward masculine stride that women affected a few years ago is fortunately a thing of the past, and women no longer walk and carry themselves like overgrown boys. No one can accuse the present styles of being unfeminine or ungraceful.

For a semi-tailored suit or a day dress the peg-top skirt can be made of velours de laine, mousseline de laine, velvet, suede cloth, ratine, the corded woollens such as rep and poplin, zibeline and wool crepe. These materials make a suit or dress that stands between the more elegant velvets, velveteens, plushes and silks which are used for formal afternoon wear, and the less pretentious serges, gabardines, pearl de soie, broadcloths, checks and plaid materials that are used mostly for everyday dresses. If a woman can have three suits or dresses of this style, she will undoubtedly choose gabardine for one, for it is the newest woollen material; a wool velvet or corded woolen for the second, and a velvet or silk for the third, and each suit will meet a different need. If she can only have one, I would advise one of the wool-velvet weaves, for it is durable enough for every-day wear and nice enough for most afternoon functions. If you are making a silk suit, use silk poplin, ratine or moire. If you get a heavy silk and interline the jacket, you can wear it well into the winter. For a silk dress the new materials are silk crepe, charmeuse, taffeta and printed silks, while among the materials that are always good are the satins, satin crepes, crepe de chimes and messalines.

When enclosing a stamp in a letter, instead of moistening the corner to attach it to the paper, just moisten a spot in the center. The removal of a small part of the adhesive substance from the center will not impair the use of the stamp, whereas the corner is very often destroyed in detaching.—Country Gentleman

MOISTEN CENTER

When frying meat, or anything that splatters on the floor, try laying old newspapers around and see how much cleaner your floor will keep.—Los Angeles Express.

KEEP FLOOR CLEAN

When frying meat, or anything that splatters on the floor, try laying old newspapers around and see how much cleaner your floor will keep.—Los Angeles Express.

LATEST STYLES
IN WALL PAPERS

OATMEAL papers are to be used extensively in halls and morning rooms.

There are beautiful new burlaps for library use which imitate old leather, in mellow shades of tan and brown.

One magnificent dining room paper shows clusters of wisteria on a light ground shot with gold.

All dining-room papers, by the way, still continue to show patterns only as far as the plate rail. The space above is usually ivory or white or a very pale tint, to match the paper below.

For the drawing room which boasts Louis Quinze furniture there are lovely old damask papers with Watteau figures done in panels.—San Diego Union.

TRIED RECIPES

FISH CHOWDER, GERMAN STYLE

ORDER a three-pound haddock, cleaned and skinned. Remove the flesh from the bones and chop fine; there should be 1 1/2 cups. Add one pounded cracker, one teaspoonful salt, one quarter teaspoonful pepper, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, a few drops onion juice, a few grains cayenne and one beaten egg. Shape into small balls. To bones and head add one quart cold water and simmer 25 minutes. Fry a two-inch cube fat salt pork, cut in small pieces, with one onion, until fat is tried out. Strain into a kettle, add stock drained from bones, balls and one quart raw potatoes, mixed with enough milk to form a smooth paste. Add one quart scalded milk, two tablespoonfuls butter and season highly with salt, pepper and cayenne. Split one half dozen common crackers, soak in cold milk and put into the chowder.

Cucumbers, rice, meat, spices, tomatoes, butter. Scoop out the centers of the cucumbers, leaving only a thin shell. Wash the rice, then chop the meat and mix well together. Add butter, salt, pepper and allspice to taste. The quantity of rice should be according to the size of vegetables, generally about a tablespoonful of rice to each vegetable is enough. Half fill the cucumbers with this stuffing. Arrange them regularly in a kettle and boil slowly in diluted tomato juice until the meat is tender and the rice and vegetables are well done. Small eggplants and tomatoes may be stuffed in the same way.

UNCOOKED CHUTNEY

One pound of sour apples, three quarters pound of Sultana raisins, 12 ripe tomatoes, two red peppers, one quarter cupful of mint leaves, one ounce of mustard seed, 1 1/2 quarts of vinegar, boiled and cooled, four ounces of salt, one pound of granulated sugar. Chop the ingredients fine and mix with the sugar, salt, spices and vinegar. Keep in a crock in a cool place, stirring every day for 10 days, after which it is ready for use.

GREYSTONE PUDDING

Two cupfuls of huckleberries, one third cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, one egg, 1 1/2 cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one quarter teaspoonful of salt, one half cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Cream the butter and sugar together, add the egg well beaten, milk, vanilla, salt, huckleberries, flour and baking powder. Bake until ready and cut in squares.

Serve with this sauce: Put one cupful of brown sugar into a saucepan, add one tablespoonful of cornstarch, one tablespoonful of butter and two cupfuls of boiling water.

WORTH KNOWING

Celery roots, boiled, cooled and cut into dice, make a very acceptable salad.

Lace continually cleaned with gasoline or naphtha will turn yellow quickly.

Good lard is much better than butter for basting roasted meat and for frying.

A mixture of kerosene and ammonia cleans porcelain bathtubs and sinks instantly, and does not injure them as greatly as acid substances do.

If hot vinegar is used instead of cold when making meat sauce it will greatly improve the flavor and give the sauce a better color.

When washing pudding cloths throw some orange peelings into the water; this collects the grease and helps to make the cloths white and clean.

Egg stains should be soaked in cold water before going to the laundry. If this is done the stains will come out easily. Hot water sets them.—Newark News.

PLUM CONSERVE

The little damson plums make a delicious conserve, according to the Newark News. Stew them with ever so little water till tender, skimming out the pits, which will rise to the top. To two quarts of the fruit add a cupful of vinegar, a quart of sugar, and two teaspoonfuls each of cinnamon and cloves. Cook until the mixture is thick like a marmalade.

CORN REDUCES MARKET BILLS

American staple coming into greater use

TO reduce the market bills, make more and better use of corn, advises the Delinicator. It is the great American staple today as it was with the Indians, but we are learning things about it that our forefathers never guessed.

Did you know that corn yields a most excellent and economical salad-oil, quite recently put on the market? It is wholesome and of delightful flavor, ideal for shortening, frying and a dozen other things as well.

Are you acquainted with corn syrup, which food experts declare entirely wholesome and very economical?

Corn Chowder—Cut into pieces a quarter pound of fat salt pork, place in a kettle and fry until crisp. Take out the meat, leaving the fat, add to it one white onion sliced and let it cook until tender and lightly colored. Then add two cupfuls of diced raw potatoes, one pint of corn pulp, a cupful of sliced tomatoes and a stalk of celery cut into bits. If celery is not in season, celery salt can be substituted. Meanwhile have the corn cobs cooking in a pint of hot water. Cover the other vegetables with water and put over the fire. As soon as the potatoes are tender, pour in a pint of hot milk and the water strained off the cobs. Cook a tablespoonful of flour and two tablespoonfuls of butter together as for white sauce, and stir into the chowder. Simmer five minutes, add one cupful of broken crackers and serve hot.

Corn in Tomato Cups—Remove the pulp from a half dozen ears of tender corn. Season with salt, pepper and add one beaten egg and one tablespoonful of cream to each cupful of pulp. Cut a

slice from the stem end of a half dozen tomatoes, scoop out some of the pulp with a teaspoon, dust with pepper and salt and fill with the corn mixture. Cover with bread crumbs, dot with bits of butter, lay in a baking tin and bake in a hot oven until the tomato is soft and lightly browned. Serve on rounds of buttered toast.

Baked Corn—Take off the coarse outer husks from the young corn, turn back the inner and remove the silk. Bring the inner husks back over the end, tie in place and lay in the oven. Bake about 20 minutes.

Made With Leftover Corn—Cut from the cob, then chop very fine. Put over the fire in a shallow basin, adding milk to moisten slightly. Let it just come to a boil—no more or it will be hopelessly toughened. Season with salt, pepper and butter.

Corn Fritters—Cut the kernels from four good sized ears of young corn. Add two well beaten eggs, a half teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper, a cupful of flour pressed down and heaped a little, and a cupful of cold milk. Have ready a hot frying pan well greased, and drop in the batter by spoonfuls. There should be enough for a dozen. Do not let the fritters tough. Cook in relays, frying on one side four minutes, then turn and fry the other. These are delicious as an accompaniment for chicken or to serve for breakfast.

Broiled Sweet Corn—Boil the ears of corn two minutes, then drain and dry on a towel. Place on a broiler and toast over glowing coals or under the gas flame until a good brown. Season with salt and send to the table in a napkin.

WORK OF SEWING MADE EASIER

Buttonholes discarded which might be saved

FRENCH seams in garments of thin material may be made more quickly and easily than by the usual method with the next to the narrowest hemmer is employed. The edges of the pieces to be sewed together are held even, one on top of the other; then they are passed through the hemmer, which with one operation makes an evenly turned seam that cannot be surpassed for neatness and durability, writes Bertha B. Streeter in the Country Gentleman.

Skirt hangers and drawers are rapidly made with the assistance of the binder. Cut the goods into a strip about three quarters of an inch wide and run it through the attachment with the needle threaded.

As a rule the tops of sleeves and skirts cannot be gathered with the gatherer as satisfactorily as can ruffling, but the foot used in ordinary sewing can be used in such a way as to accomplish that work admirably. Adjust the machine for a long stitch and loose tension; then, beginning at the notch at the top of the sleeve that indicates the position of the first fulness, make a row of stitching about half an inch below the top of the sleeve over to the second notch; raise the presser foot; without breaking the thread put the needle into the cloth about half an inch farther from the edge of the sleeve than it was when you raised the foot, and make a second row of stitching. Take the work out of the machine. By pulling the two under threads the top of the sleeve will be evenly and firmly gathered. This cannot be done on a chain-stitch machine.

The making of buttonholes is a task dreaded by many mothers, not so much because they dislike the labor in itself but because it generally comes at the last of finishing a garment and seems to take so much time that could be put to

better use in starting the next bit of sewing. But there are few who have not discarded waists with rows of perfectly good buttonholes that we could use if we only thought of them. For instance, those from a white waist can be cut from the old garment in a strip wide enough to allow for being turned in and sewed firmly to the placket on the under side of the new white dress or waist. When you run out of these from old gowns you can buy them by the yard at the notion counter of the dry-goods store for a very small sum.

Some mothers who have a great many children's garments to make fashion the buttonholes on the machine, and the result serves very well, even if it is not so neat as it might be. A straight hole of the proper length is cut in the material and overcast closely with strong thread; then machine stitching runs three times round the hole makes it so firm that it seldom gives way before the garment is worn out.

The buttonholes in a boy's trousers are always a problem, for they are forever pulling out, and mother has mended them until they will stand mending no longer, she says. If she has not tried this scheme she may find it just what she needs: The band on which the holes are made is fastened directly to the small boy's trousers only at the ends. Three pieces of elastic tape equal distances apart hold the band to the garment along the under edge and allow freedom of movement without having the buttonholes all torn out.

POPULAR COLLAR

The beautiful Medici collar has reached a high place in popular favor and is expected to retain wide-spread vogue this fall and winter.

DRESSY BAGS
FOR FALL SEEN

Hand bags for fall are appearing in a variety of interesting and elaborate styles, in a large assortment of colors and in jet and in fancy fabrics. Brocade velvet in rich dark colorings, heavy hand embroidery on moire silk and almost all heavy brocaded fabrics are effectively employed, and very dressy bags are the result.

A bag of rich brocade velvet in a dark shade of maroon, bearing a floral design in delicate colors made a charming shopping bag. The bottom of it was made in a square or four-cornered effect, and finished with a silk ornament from which hung a large silk tassel. Heavy silk cord in a matching tone was used for handles, and the top of the bag was finished with a frill.

NEW MIRROR AIDS
IN FIXING THE HAIR

At last a woman may have both hands free to fix her back hair, as she looks into a mirror, says the New York World. This is made possible now by the invention of a mirror which can be held in the mouth, thus reflecting the back of the head from the main mirror of the bureau.

This new mirror is quite broad, so as to give a good general view sideways, and, being fixed on a curved bar, stands well out from the face. At the bottom of the curved bar is the "bite" not too large for dainty mouths and covered with batting, so as to be easily held. A number of thick envelopes just fitting over the "bite" come with the mirror.

SEEN IN SHOPS

Jacquard silk robes in handsome colorings come in all sizes; they are especially nice to use for the afternoon nap or for a little extra warmth on cool nights.

Safety bags and safety belts are boons to travelers. They are to be had made of denim, canvas or suede. The pockets are excellently adapted in size and shape as receptacles for necessary articles.

Crepe tissue paper, decorated with cunning nursery figures, comes by the roll and in various colors.

The new waistcoats to be worn with the cutaway coats, are much cut, like a man's evening vest. They come in brocades, black moire and in various figured materials and are fastened with striking effects in buttons.

The tiny Japanese water flowers not only afford amusement to the small children, but they are fascinating in the finger bowls. They come in boxes of various sizes.—Newark News.

BOWS MUCH USED

Buttons and bows are to share the work of trimming this autumn, according to the New York Times. Buttons are still much used for trimming tailored suits. And bows are used as they have not been used for years. One French frock shows a long tunic of white chiffon, with bows of blue ribbon extending from neck to knees. The satin underskirt has a double row of small white satin buttons down the front from knees to hems—so combining two smart methods of trimming.

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Senate May Balk Wilson Plan for Speed on Currency

Glass Measure, Approved Practically as Drawn, Goes Before Upper Branch Members and Report Is Not Expected Soon

HEARINGS ARE BEGUN

WASHINGTON — President Wilson holds the key to currency legislation today, and he will make every effort to secure speedy action by the Senate currency and banking committee on the Glass bill, which passed the House yesterday by a vote of 286 to 84.

Despite the President's desire for speedy consideration of the measure in the hearings already begun by the committee, prospects for enactment of the bill before the beginning of the next session of Congress are remote. Today both houses are practically in recess and a quorum of the Senate cannot be secured for a week at least.

Not before the middle of October can the committee report the bill to the Senate, legislative leaders predict. Weeks of debate in the committee and afterward in the Senate are almost certain to ensue before the measure can be passed.

Sensors opposed to vital features of the House bill declared that important changes will be made before the bill is reported.

Hearings continued today before a minority of the committee. Only five senators were present. Of a score of witnesses summoned only a half dozen have been heard.

President Wilson intends to hold conferences with the so-called "insurgent" Democratic senators. That the Republicans may also oppose action at this session and delay consideration of the measure is another phase of the subject.

The Democrats of the House, with the exception of three, voted solidly for the measure and were joined by 24 Republicans and 14 Progressives.

The three Democrats who voted against the bill were Callaway of Texas, Elder of Louisiana and Witherspoon of Mississippi. The Republicans voting for it were Baltz, Browne, Cary, Cooper, Crampton, Dillon, Esch, Farr, Foss, Frear, Haugen, Helgesen, Kent, Lenroot, Linquist, Mapes, McLaughlin, Nelson, Porter, Samuel Smith and J. M. C. Smith of Michigan, Smith of Minnesota, Stafford, Young of North Dakota.

The Progressive vote split, two, Temple and Walters of Pennsylvania, voting against the bill. Bell of California, Hinebaugh, Woodruff of Michigan, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Lafferty, Lindbergh, MacDonald, Mahan, Murdoch, Nolan, Norton, Rupley, Thomson of Illinois and Stephens of California voted for the bill.

Tariff Bill Law Before End of Next Week, Program

The tariff conferees are expected to complete their work by Wednesday of next week at the latest. Their report will be adopted at once by the House caucus rule, but several days' consideration may follow in the Senate. The bill is expected to become a law before the end of next week.

MR. BRYAN PRAISES BILL

RICHMOND, Va. — Secretary Bryan praised the currency bill just passed, in a speech Thursday before the annual meeting of the American Institute of Bankers. Mr. Bryan said the banks existed for the accommodation of the public, and not for the control of business.

LYNN BUSINESS MEN ARE ACTIVE

LYNN, Mass. — Plans for placing the Lynn Business Men's Association on a firmer basis will be discussed Friday night, Sept. 20. Papers of incorporation are being prepared by John H. Cogswell. These will probably be presented.

By-laws are being revised by the committee consisting of Dwight H. Graham, B. F. Green and Joseph Herwitz. An effort is being made to increase the membership.

LYNN ASKS BIDS ON NEW SCHOOL

LYNN, Mass. — Bids for the construction of a 10-room school building which will replace the present Myrtle street school, outgrown by the city's increased population, have been requested by the commissioner of public property, to be submitted by Sept. 20.

BOSTON HAS LARGE INCREASE IN TRANSATLANTIC TRAVEL

Transatlantic passenger traffic at Boston has increased 65 per cent so far this year as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Statistics reveal that from Jan. 1 to Sept. 16, 1913, a total of 99,547 passengers, and in 1912, same period, 60,053 passengers, in all classes either arrived at or sailed from this port.

Arrival of four vessels from Europe and the departure of another Tuesday, carrying an aggregate passenger list of almost 4000, made a record never before equaled at Boston. Greatest gains have been made in the steerage traffic, which practically doubled during the time under consideration. Steerage passage costs on an average \$35, making steamship companies \$7 or \$8 profit, it is said.

In this class to Sept. 16 this year 637 passengers have been landed, compared with 34,376 for the same period last year. In the cabin accommodations

L' HEARING IS ADJOURNED TO NEXT THURSDAY

Following Private View of Statistics Carmen's Counsel Says Future Time Can Be Saved by Few Days Off for Study

WHAT SPLICER DOES

Schedules giving the wages, service and duties of the men in the power operating and maintenance departments and the shops of the Boston Elevated Railway Company were introduced at the opening of today's session of the arbitration proceedings in Ford hall. John P. Feeney, counsel for the carmen, just after offering the data to the board, retired with James H. Vahey, representative of the carmen on the board, and Fred Fay, international organizer of the union, to examine them in private.

James J. Storrow, chairman of the board, and James L. Richards, representative of the Elevated, waited for about half an hour. Upon the return of Mr. Feeney he proposed to the board that he be allowed three days to study the mass of schedules and statistics presented by the company.

"I believe," said Mr. Feeney, "that with two or three days' study I can do as much in two days thereafter as I can do in the next week."

Mr. Feeney explained that in his opinion such preparation on his part would save the time of the board, the company and the union, and would certainly save considerable expense to both parties concerned in the arbitration.

"I don't think the board realizes the number of witnesses that I am obliged to have on hand every day," he said.

Mr. Storrow agreed with Mr. Feeney that the interval of study would result in economy of time and money, and after receiving a brief nod of approval from the arbitrators on either side announced that the hearing would adjourn following today's proceedings to 10 o'clock next Thursday. G. M. S. Nichols, counsel for the company, had no objections, and assured the chairman that in the interim the few statistics yet to be made up for Mr. Feeney would be pushed along and turned over to the latter as soon as possible.

The data now in the hands of Mr. Feeney for his inspection included schedules of wages, hours and working conditions of employees in the general maintenance crew, surface line shops, surface pitmen, car cleaners, rapid transit line shops, signal and road departments, subway electricians, track department, stable employees, department of stores, building and wires and conduits department, electrical engineers and students and technical graduates. There are 40 pages of typewritten lists of figures.

Frank T. Burns, rated as a cable splicer at 40 cents an hour, today resumed the stand to relate his experiences while working on the cables—in the manholes—and on the wires above the ground as a lineman.

A cable splicer must be a plumber, a carpenter, machinist and a practical electrician—"everything"—in order to properly handle the work to be done with the cables according to Mr. Burns. Some splicers receive 48½ cents an hour he said.

John Hamilton, chief electrician in the wires and conduits department, was the next witness. When asked by Mr. Feeney if, as stated yesterday by Mr. Boyd, he was responsible for the ratings of the men in his department, he replied that he should like to qualify that.

"Responsible" is not the right word to use. I recommend the various promotions.

He stated that he had one general foreman, three subforemen, six head wiremen and one inspector in his work, which is inside.

LAWRENCE STARTS 150 NEW CITIZENS

LAWRENCE, Mass. — Certificates of citizenship were publicly awarded 150 men who have adopted the United States as their country, in the assembly hall of the local high school last evening. The hall was filled.

Establishment of a new direct service from Boston to Hamburg by the Hamburg-American line this year offered the first direct connection of this port with continental Europe. Another new link in direct European service will be established with the arrival here in a week of the North German Lloyd liner Koeln from Bremen in a three-week service from Germany to Boston and New Orleans.

A new monthly Italian passenger service from Boston, to Genoa, calling at Halifax, N. S., by the Navigazione Italiana Company. Recent announcements state the expected establishment here of a direct service with Russia through the sailing next Tuesday from Liban, Russia, of the steamer Birma for Boston with passengers and freight.

M. G. BULKELEY OPPOSES ISSUE OF ROAD BONDS

Former Governor of Connecticut Tells State Commission Better Terms Could Be Had for Debentures Road Wants to Sell

MANAGEMENT BLAMED

Interrupted by other hearings, the public service commission's inquiry into the petition of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad for permission to issue \$67,552,000 worth of convertible debenture bonds was not resumed until this afternoon. Before its adjournment yesterday afternoon, Morgan G. Bulkeley, former Governor of Connecticut, opposed the proposed issue, and attacked the underwriting feature of the pending issue.

The session opened with the submission of an amendment to the original petition of the road. In paragraph 4 it is proposed to issue evidences of indebtedness for the aggregate principal amount of \$67,552,000, to be payable 20 years after date and to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, which are to be convertible at the option of the holders into shares of this company's capital stock at par any time five years after that date and not later than 15 years after that date.

There was also added to the petition, "not hereby applying for your approval of any issue of shares of capital stock of this company and agreeing that no favorable action on this application shall be construed as approving an issue of capital stock for carrying out the contract to be contained in the debentures to be issued with relation to the conversion into stock of such debentures."

Commissioner Anderson questioned whether the board had power to approve the petition under such terms. Counsel Brown was also of opinion that it could not be done. After similar doubt had been expressed by Attorney Jackson, Chairman Macleod said that the question would be held in abeyance.

Bulkeley said he was president of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, and one of his duties was to keep in touch with market securities which involved a study of many financial issues. His company holds between 6000 and 7000 shares of the New Haven stock and \$2,500,000 in bonds of the railroad and its subsidiaries. He said he wrote the resolution objecting to the payment of \$2,000,000 to the Morgan company for underwriting the proposed issue while on the way to the stockholders' meeting.

Asked his opinion concerning the marketability of the proposed issue without underwriting, he said: "It is very tempting security for anybody to take. The stockholders and bondholders always furnish whatever money was asked for without underwriting."

"The credit of the New Haven is and always has been first-class," he said. "They could float such an issue now and on a much better basis than 6 per cent."

Chairman Macleod—What would represent a fair return under the conditions that now exist?

"I think 5 per cent. That would make the security float with perfect freedom." The witness said that there were hundreds of other similar railroad securities issued at the same time this issue was approved without underwriting, and on more favorable terms. He gave as a few examples the issues of Baltimore & Ohio, the Brooklyn Transit Company, and the Southern Pacific, for \$69,000,000, \$40,000,000 and \$88,000,000 respectively.

LYNN SHOE MEN ASK WORKERS FOR NEW WAGE GRADE

LYNN, Mass. — Appeals of 12 shoe manufacturers for a graded price list for labor in their factories made at a conference with representatives of several shoe workers' unions in Elks hall, Thursday night, resulted in an agreement that the manufacturers compile and present at a future conference for consideration a price list which they deem fair in view of existing conditions in the shoe industry here.

Manufacture of a low-priced shoe in Lynn has become impossible because of the high cost of labor, the manufacturers assert. Consequently the cheaper grade shoe has in great degree ceased to be manufactured here because of competition from other shoe centers. The manufacturers believe a graded scale on cheap shoes will enable the city to retain its position as a shoe center and provide steady employment for a large force of operatives.

STUDENT PARTY IS NOT COMING HERE

Mayor Fitzgerald received a telegram today from New York stating that the 10 students who recently attended the International Congress of Students at Ithaca, N. Y., would be unable to come here at the invitation of the mayor as several of them were sailing for home this afternoon. They expressed their regrets and thanked the mayor for his invitation.

DEFENSE LOSES ITS CHALLENGE IN SULZER CASE

(Continued from page one)

following adoption of rules for the conduct of the court drawn up by a committee of three last night, it was indicated that the general defense of Governor Sulzer rests mainly on legal technicalities.

As soon as the challenges had been overruled and the articles of impeachment read, lawyers for the defense challenged the regularity of the impeachment. They demanded that the proceedings be dropped because they held that the assembly had no right to act.

Argument on this point was begun by Attorney Louis Marshall for the defense. He said that the fact that the proceedings were initiated at an extraordinary session of the assembly, called for another purpose, proved their illegality. He read at length from a brief, reviewing the history of the special session, directing special attention to the message of Governor Sulzer convening it.

Governor Sulzer did not appear in court today. He was kept in touch by telephone with all that was going on. The report that he had filed his resignation with the secretary of state before the trial was current again, but was denied by his attorneys.

In arguing for the challenges against Senators Frawley, Rampsberger, Sanner and Wagner, Judge Herrick said in part: "There are two grounds for our view. The first is that senators who served on the Frawley investigation committee are disqualified because of utterances contained in the report of that body. Against Senator Wagner we interpose a challenge because he will benefit by an adverse verdict to Governor Sulzer by becoming Lieutenant-Governor."

"This is the most important trial ever held in America with the single exception of that of President Johnson and it is not enough that this court shall insist on the integrity of its members but it must be absolutely above all suspicion as to the impartiality of its members."

Judge Alton B. Parker, for the impeachment court, took issue with Judge Herrick.

"The people are supreme," he began. "The members of this court were elected by the people. And you are without power to disqualify a single elected member of the court. Ever since 1877 it has been a specific part of our state's fundamental constitutional law that no member of the high court of impeachment created by it can be disqualified."

At the conclusion of the argument Judge Cullen said that while a record vote would be taken, he, as presiding judge, would rule that the challenges could not be entertained. He held it was entirely a point of law and that there was no law whereby challenges of this kind could be upheld. He cited the common law which applied to the point at issue and declared that in his opinion, even though a member of the court should want to be excused from sitting, he could not be excused legally.

Sensor Walter Herrick of New York moved that the court consider the question in executive session. The motion was lost. Then the record vote was called for and not one of the senators or judges present voted to consider the challenges.

Attorneys for Governor Sulzer take strong issue with the brief filed by the attorneys for the impeachment board of managers. They are preparing a brief in reply which denies each allegation. Certain statements in the brief are declared by the attorneys for the Governor to show the malice which they say underlies the entire proceedings.

The state assembly adjourned shortly before 3 this morning without having obtained the necessary vote to amend the Sulzer impeachment articles by the addition of three new allegations.

James C. Garrison, friend of Gov. William Sulzer, was sent to a cell this morning under a resolution declaring him in contempt of the assembly for refusing to make good charges made by him that votes of four members for the original impeachment were purchased.

The assembly board of managers is represented by Alton B. Parker, former chief judge of the court of appeals; John B. Stanchfield, former Senator Edgar T. Brackett, Eugene L. Richards, Isidore J. Kresel and Hiram C. Todd.

Besides Judge Herrick, there appear for the defense Irving C. Vann, Austen G. Fox, former Senator Harvey D. Hinman, Louis Marshall, Roger P. Clark and Elihu Root, Jr.

New charges are reported to allege usurpation by the Governor of the functions of the executive office. It is also proposed to amend the text of certain of the eight articles on which the Governor stands impeached to meet technical objections.

NEWTON SCHOOL ENROLMENT GAINS

NEWTON, Mass. — One of the largest increases in attendance at the Newton high schools for reopening week was reported today by Dr. F. E. Spaulding, the superintendent. Since the schools resumed for the term the registers have shown an increased attendance of over 100—a record figure for this season of the year.

PRESIDENT MAY ADOPT "OPEN DOOR" POLICY

Although There Is No Official Sanction It Is Understood That System of Former Secretary John Hay Is to Be Revived

SQUARE DEALING KEY

WASHINGTON—Although no official sanction is thus far forthcoming, it is generally understood that the Wilson administration, in the place of the "dollar diplomacy" policy of President Taft and Secretary Knox, which it discarded soon after March 4 last, is preparing to adopt the "open door" policy of Secretary John Hay, modified slightly by Richard Olney, when secretary of state in the second Cleveland cabinet, and directed specifically to the guidance of American affairs in China. If this policy should finally be adopted by the present administration, it will be applied not only to China, but also to Central and Southern America.

There is a wide difference between the three policies. Representative Julius Kahn of California declares that the proposed "dollar policy" is essentially the so-called "dollar diplomacy" of President Taft, under a new name. Democrats assert that the new policy will afford equal opportunities to all Americans in China and in Central and Southern America, and that it differs from the Taft policy in that it does not purpose selecting a few favored Americans to be the beneficiaries of it. Under the Wilson policy, for example, it will be the duty of the American diplomatic service to see that the door is kept open for all Americans in other lands, and that they have an equal opportunity with their competitors. Beyond that nothing will be done, and every American entering this field will do so at his own risk, unaided, except in a general way, by his government. All the United States will do is to guarantee him an equal opportunity with business men of other nations. The rest he must do for himself. "Dollar diplomacy," say the Democratic leaders, purposed selecting a list of prominent Americans and aiding them in floating loans, getting contracts, and the like, and then agreeing to help them collect their bills, in case of need.

The difference between "dollar diplomacy" and the proposed new Wilson policy, therefore, it has been designated from one angle, is that the former was personal to a considerable degree, while the latter is to be wholly impersonal. In connection with it attention is called to the instructions given by Secretary Olney to Mr. Denby, then the American minister in China, who had asked what he was to do in matters relating to the extension of American commerce in that country. The letter, written by Mr. Olney to Mr. Denby is now being revived as the basis of the Wilson administration policy.

Following are some of the contents of the Olney letter of instructions, written in December, 1890: "While agreeing with you that you should not assume, directly or impliedly, in the name of this government, any responsibility for, or guarantee of, any American commercial or industrial enterprise trying to establish itself in China, the department thinks that you should use your personal and official influence and lend all proper countenance to secure to reputable representatives of such concerns the facilities for submitting proposals, entering bids or obtaining contracts as are enjoyed by any other foreign commercial enterprise in the country. It is not practicable to strictly define your duties in this connection, nor is it desirable that any instructions which may have been given should be too literally followed.

"Your own judgment and experience, the standing of the firms who seek your assistance, and of their agents, must be given due weight, and your action shaped accordingly. Broadly speaking, you should employ all proper methods for the extension of American commercial interests in China, while refraining from advocating the projects of any one firm to the exclusion of others."

WELLESLEY ENDS ITS REGISTRATION

WELLESLEY, Mass. — Registration closed today at Wellesley College for the fall term with a total of 1400 students. The college will not open for its recitations until Monday. At that time candidates for the freshman class will finish their examinations also. The freshmen numbering more than 450 will live in the village house again this year.

The opening service in Houghton memorial chapel on the campus Sunday, in which all the classes will join, will be the annual flower Sunday observance.

WORCESTER TALKS GARBAGE PROBLEM

WORCESTER, Mass. — The appointment of a commission by Mayor George M. Wright to make a study of this city's need of a modern system for the collection of municipal garbage and rubbish will be recommended to the city council by the joint standing committee on ordinances, which met last night, at the call of the chairman, Alberman William H. Nelson.

WHATSOEVER CLUB NAMES PRESIDENT TO FILL VACANCY



MISS KATHERINE BUCK
New executive of club in Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Mass. — At a meeting of the Whatsoever Club of this town at the residence of the past president, Miss Grace Norris, on Massachusetts avenue, Miss Katherine Buck was elected president of the club to succeed Miss Margaret Beatrice Noyes, who has resigned to teach school at Swiftwater, N. H.

The other new officers of the club are: Vice-president, Miss Mildred Meade; secretary, Miss Olive Hildreth Locke; treasurer, Miss Prudence Horrick; chairman of the outlook committee, Miss Ruth Fowler; chairman of the social committee, Miss Katherine Buck; chairman of the work committee, Miss Josephine Loving, and chairman of Sunday evening committee, Miss Marion Blodgett.

The club will take up a new line of work this winter, and have a study class conducted by Miss Marjory Newell of Lexington. A meeting of the executive committee will be held soon to arrange a program of work.

CAPITOL BOARD TO DECIDE PLANS

Next Monday, the State House commission which has charge of the erection of the wing extensions expects to decide whether to use plans already made for this work or to advertise for others. The present plans were made before the commission was appointed.

The commission, including Albert P. Langtry of Springfield, recently appointed as chairman, met late yesterday at the State House. Neil McNeil of Boston and Joseph B. Russell of Cambridge are the other members of the commission.

ARBITRATION MAY WARD OFF TEN-CENT MILK

New England Producers Willing to Submit Difference With Contractors to Board of Three to Settle Demand

FORTY CENTS SOUGHT

Should the milk contractors and producers in this section of the country fail to agree on the proposed price increase of 2 cents on each 8½ quart can, the New England Milk Producers Association has stated its willingness to submit the difference to an arbitration board to consist of one person named by them, one by the contractors and one by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. If the advance is agreed upon it is said Boston will pay 10 cents a quart for milk after Oct. 1.

No further action will be taken until after next Tuesday, when a large Boston contractor is to declare the price the concern is willing to pay by opening the register.

Dr. Davis, representing H. P. Hood & Co., said last night that his company had informed the producers that it is studying the situation, and will pay whatever price the market will allow. The producers presented their ultimatum to the Hood company and to the Whiting establishment.

The price now received by farmers during the winter is 38 cents for each 8½ quart can. They say the cost of production is 4 cents more per can than last year, owing to the increase in prices of grain, hay and labor. It is claimed that 95 per cent of the producers are in favor of 40-cent milk. There are 7000 represented in the New England Milk Producers Association.

A committee of directors of the association met at 61 Court street yesterday to talk with the contractors. As several of the milk contractors are under federal indictment for alleged restraint in trade, none of the contractors, upon advice of counsel, would consent to discuss the probable price.

It is said that the producers can turn their milk into butter if necessary.

"The present retail price is now 9 cents," said Richard Patten of Laconia, N. H., "and our demand only amounts to a quarter of a cent a quart in the wholesale price. At 40 cents a can the contractors will be paying only 5 cents a quart."

MR. MANN ASKS FUND INQUIRY

WASHINGTON — Republican Leader Mann on Thursday introduced a resolution calling on Speaker Clark to appoint a committee of seven to investigate the soliciting of campaign funds among members of the House.

MEN

Filene's

MEN

The New Lincoln-Bennett

Fall Hats for Men

Have Arrived from London

Every possible element of style and worthiness is crowded into them, without freakishness and without resort to "fancy" prices.

Four models in LINCOLN-BENNETT Soft Hats. Two are silk finished with just a touch of hair, the others are plain-finish soft felts. Prune blue, pine green, olive mixed, brown mixed are the leading colors. **\$3.50**

LINCOLN-BENNETT English Velour Hats. Better than the Austrian velour hats which took the town by storm last year. They have a silky lustre and smoother hair. **\$5**

LINCOLN-BENNETT Derbies with round curl, and a flat upper to the curl—a touch that gives individuality. They combine all the style for which English hats are famous, with lightness **\$3.50 and \$5**

LINCOLN-BENNETT BUCKINGHAM CAPS \$2.50
LINCOLN-BENNETT SILK HATS \$8
(Street Floor—A Step Off Washington St.)

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WESTERN



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Chicago's Finest Hotel

Whether you come to Chicago on pleasure or on business, you will find Hotel La Salle the ideal place to stay. It's easiest to reach—and closest to every place you want to go. Theatres, public buildings, shopping streets and business districts lie at its very door.

RATES:

One Person	Per Day	Two Persons	Per Day
Room with detached bath	\$2 to \$3	Room with detached bath	\$3 to \$5
Room with private bath	\$3 to \$5	Room with private bath	\$5 to \$8

Connecting rooms and suites as desired

La Salle at Madison St. Chicago
ERNEST J. STEVENS
VICE-PRES. & MANAGER



The Beauty of its Surroundings is One of the Chief Charms of the
HOTEL DEL PRADO, CHICAGO

A most excellent hotel the year around. 400 rooms with bath. Rates all American Plan. EDWARD R. BRADLEY, Proprietor. H. H. McLEAN, Manager.



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Every Luxury and Comfort

Complete Equipment
Phil Mettschan, Jr., Manager
Rates: \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day

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Hotel Portland

"The Best of the Good Ones"

Dignified Service
Harmonious Atmosphere
Moderate Rates
European Plan
Owned and operated by The Portland Hotel Co.
N. K. Clark, Asst. Mgr. G. K. Kaufman, Manager.



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St. Paul, Minn.

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RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY

GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

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Cuisine and service of particular excellence.

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Meets All Trains
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European, 75c to \$2.50
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In the Center of Business and Shopping District

250 Rooms SAN FRANCISCO
SUTTER AND KEARNEY STREETS \$1.50 UP



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A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel.
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—225 ROOMS—EUROPEAN PLAN—FIRE-PROOF—
A REALLY COMFORTABLE NEW HOTEL
ABSOLUTELY MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL
M. & SWARINGEN, MANAGING DIRECTOR



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MODERN, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.

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1 and 3-room furnished apartments; dressing rooms; large closets; all conveniences; weekly service; new, clean and well furnished. Amusement room, billiard room, automatic elevator service, private telephones. West Eleventh St. car.

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Open the year round for permanent and transient guests. Some accommodation is now available for next winter.

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A quiet, restful inn by the sea.
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Splendid heating system.
Rooms with or without private bath.
Send for descriptive booklet.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The Irish possess so distinct a personality that it is scarcely necessary to describe it. Perhaps one of their greatest charms is their unpretentiousness. Impulsiveness seldom goes with concentrated effort and no one would deny the impulsiveness of the nation. Yet the records of Irish golf do not carry out this reputation. Several years ago Miss Rhona Adair and Miss May Hazlet continued to capture all the honors in the realm of ladies' golf for which they competed. Four years ago a new star arose to succeed them and for three successive years Miss Mabel Harrison won the championship of her country, and this year only in the final by a narrow margin.

Among the amateurs Lionel Munn captured the Irish championship for the third time in the tournament at Portmarnock in August. Mr. Munn's golfing history is most interesting. At the age of 21 he played in his first tournament of importance and in the five years since then he has not only captured the "closed" Irish championship three times as above mentioned, but has also taken the open amateur title of Ireland during three consecutive years. Mr. Munn is deliberate enough for anybody when on the golf links, especially when putting and I have seen him take what seemed almost five minutes to decide on the line to the hole, which is not at all what one expects from the Irish champion. The World of Golf gives an interesting and amusing description of his game which is better than I can give you though I have often watched him play. He is a finely built man with a graceful easy style in spite of the undeniable snap with which he despatches the ball on its way to the hole. Here is what the magazine has to say:

Mr. Munn has none of the impulsiveness which is supposed to be ingrained in the Irish temperament, and which is indeed strongly marked in some of the best players of the Emerald Isle.

On the rugby football field he can be as dashing as you please; he was a Dublin University three-quarter back for several seasons, and he possessed in as large a measure as any of his confreres that crowning quality of Irish ruggedness which has been described as "inspired frenzy." On the golf course he is tranquillity personified. Probably nobody has ever seen him exhibit the slightest suspicion of perturbation in preparing for a shot, or the least desire to get it over in a hurry so as to know the worst—or best—at once. Whether he is four up or four down, he proceeds with his task in the same spirit of immovable calmness. On the teeing ground he addresses his ball with almost tender care before giving it an exceedingly hard blow. There is nothing in the nature of a flourish about his waggle; rather is the ceremony one of impressive precision and concentration. On the green he studies the line of his putt with supreme patience; he is not to be caught walking up to the ball and giving it a light-hearted tap. His every putt is a profound problem tackled by a thinker.

It has been recalled how Mr. Munn, when he was 21 years of age, took C. A. Palmer to the twenty-eighth hole in the

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STATE NORMAL COLLEGE BUILDINGS, EMPORIA, KAN.



Structures from left to right are the training school, the gymnasium, Kellogg library, Main building, Norton Science hall, Music hall

(Copyright 1912 by George H. Chase)

EMPORIA, Kan.—An electric sign reading, "Emporia Is the Place," is the first thing to greet the visitor's eye as he comes into Emporia on the train. There are no skyscrapers here, no palatial residences, no men of great wealth, but the visitor soon sees that there is substantiality. The evidence of this is shown in the new \$150,000 high school; a Presbyterian college with an enrollment of 300 and prospects of 500 students for the coming year, and the Kansas State Normal College, with nearly 3000 students and a faculty of more than 100. The normal college in this city of 10,000 population, is one of the leading teachers' colleges of the country.

Emporia has 15 miles of paved streets. The city owns its water works and electric lighting plant. City and country have commission form of government.

The adjacent farming section has rich, black prairie land, and there are good roads, including the Santa Fe trail, running through all of it. Emporia has 29 churches, a strong boy scout organization, and funds are to be collected this fall for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building. There are four parks, two bands, two rivers, and a street car line. Emporia has a strong chautauqua organization, social centers in the three grammar schools, enough taste for art to keep a splendid exhibit for two weeks, enough musical culture to attract some of the best talent in the country each year, and three splendid libraries.

SPRINGFIELD IS HOST TO FIREMEN OF READING, PA.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The contingent of 65 firemen from Reading, Pa., made a stay of a day in this city Thursday. They have been making a tour of the eastern cities, and stopped in Springfield on their way home, chiefly to inspect the motor apparatus here.

The local Veteran Firemen's Association acted as hosts of the visitors and the firemen went to the municipal group and to the fire and police stations. The men were divided into groups and taken in automobiles for sight-seeing trips to some of the larger manufacturing concerns, the United States armory, and other points of interest.

MT. HOLYOKE COLLEGE OPEN

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—The first chapel service of the college year took place yesterday at Mt. Holyoke. If the absence of President Woolley, who is abroad on a leave of absence of six months, the college pulpit was occupied by Miss Florence Purrington, dean of the college, and acting president.

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OHIO GUARDS HAYES TREASURES

Spiegel Grove Now Under Care with Many Treasures and Grounds Filled with Trees Named for Noted Americans

STRONG ROOM BUILT

FREMONT, O.—To secure and preserve several thousand volumes of books, the relics, papers and manuscripts of Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-1893), nineteenth President of the United States, the state of Ohio is constructing here a fireproof building on the estate known as Spiegel Grove. The place was the home of President Hayes from 1874 until the close of his career.

The state applied \$60,000 to the erection of the structure, the supply of which was made one of the conditions of a deed of gift of the estate to the commonwealth, and it is being made ready for dedication on Memorial day, 1914.

Recently Col. Webb C. Hayes, having become the sole owner of Spiegel Grove, together with everything belonging thereto, donated and conveyed the same to the state of Ohio, for the use of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society, to be forever maintained as a public state park, as a memorial in honor of his father, as a President of the United States. The conditions include that the beneficiaries shall forever properly maintain the property and home, and allow the lineal descendants of Rutherford B. Hayes to occupy the residence as the Hayes family home, when they choose. Spiegel Grove was so named by its former owner, Sardis Birchard, from the fact that in early days it contained many small and beautiful pools of clear water, which, mirror-like, would reflect the image of one looking therein; and "spiegel" being German for mirror, was adopted as an appropriate name for the grove.

Place Is Inherited

President Hayes became the owner in 1874 by devise, from his uncle, Sardis Birchard. It is a splendid grove of 25 acres, finely wooded with stately, native forest trees of the varieties common to the latitude, to which were added by President Hayes many historical trees, such as willows grown from slips taken from trees at St. Helena and Mt. Vernon, as mementos of Napoleon and Washington, respectively; oaks grown from acorns of Charles Oak at Hartford, and tulip trees from the Virginia home of President Madison.

The mansion is a large, substantial two-story plain brick structure, with a veranda 80 feet long and 14 feet wide extending across the front of the whole building. It is surrounded on two sides by an extensive lawn, within which stand

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Spiegel Grove mansion, home of President Hayes, Fremont, O.



Spiegel Grove mansion, home of President Hayes, Fremont, O.

several fine large oak, elm, hickory and maple trees, named for distinguished visitors, among which are the Gen. Sherman elm, President Garfield maple, President Cleveland hickory, President McKinley oaks (group) and the President Taft oak, an immense one selected by himself. Each person had been a guest at Spiegel Grove and had seen the tree named in his honor. The main driveway through the grove follows the old Harrison trail of the war of 1812, down which General Harrison brought his troops after Croghan's victory, and that of Perry on the lake, preparatory to his invasion of Canada. An artistic gateway over the trail at the east entrance to the grove, built of split and many colored boulders, was recently erected by Col. Webb C. Hayes and dedicated.

Fremont was known as Lower Sandusky until 1849, when the present name was adopted. It is the county seat of Sandusky county, Ohio, situated at the lower rapids of the Sandusky river, at the head of navigation, and has a population of 10,000. It is built on both banks of the river, extending from the valley to gradually rising picturesque grounds, to an elevation of 25 feet above the valley on either side, and is limited in area to the original two mile square tract, ceded by the Indians, as the treaty of Ft. McIntosh, in 1783. It contains numerous groves, parks and boulevards, 15 miles of paved streets, and excellent schools, and residences of fine appearance and comfort, many of them elegant. The wealth of shade trees in every direction gives an appearance of a city within a forest.

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108 Hemenway Street, Boston. Designed to meet the needs of lawyers, ministers, lecturers, readers. Practical, definite training. The Speaking Voice a specialty. Leland Powers' principles taught. Hours by appointment. Phone B. B. 2143.

Russell School

EXPRESSON, LITERATURE, CULTURE. Special courses for writers, teachers, pastors, lawyers. MISS reviewed. Huntington Chambers, 30 Huntington Ave.

Miss Ide's Day School

For young children from 4 to 10 years. OPENS OCT. 1st, 1913. Four or five children will be accepted as boarding pupils.

Omnibus will call each morning. For circulars, terms and information write MISS ANNA LOUISE IDE, PRINCIPAL, 237 Huntington Ave., Suite 10, Boston, Mass.

The Chandler Normal Shorthand School

221 COLUMBUS AVENUE, BOSTON. Evening Classes Begin Monday, Sept. 15. Special Saturday morning classes for teachers, students preparing to teach or for secretarial work, beginning October 11. The best is always the cheapest. Circulars sent.

MAY WE HELP YOU TO DECIDE THE QUESTION OF SCHOOLS?

This reference list may contain the name of just the kind of school to which you may desire to send your boy or girl for further or special training. Full information may be had by writing to the Educational Dept. of the Monitor.

It would be a good plan to put a check beside the kind of school listed that you are interested in. Then cut this out and send, with the general location specified.

Academy

Art School

Agricultural School

Boarding School

Business College

College Preparatory

Dramatic

Domestic Science

Foreign Schools

Music

Military School

Normal School

Private School

Seminary

Technical School

Textile School

Trade School

Address: The Educational Department THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

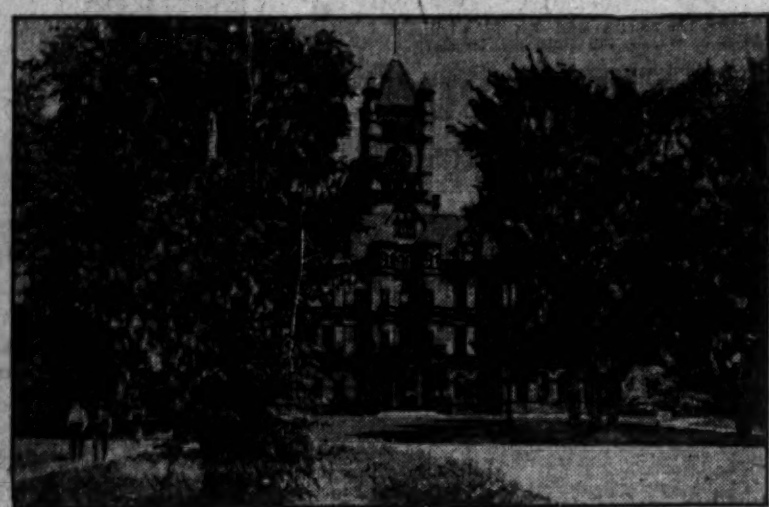
WHEATON, ILL., PROSPEROUS AS A RESIDENTIAL SUBURB

County Seat of Du Page County Has Population of More Than 4000 and Enjoys Many Local Improvements and Fine Public Buildings

WHEATON, Ill.—The county seat of Du Page county, Wheaton, is a strictly residential suburb 25 miles west of Chicago, having a population of over 4000. All local improvements are enjoyed, including miles of cement sidewalk and paved streets.

Wheaton has unexcelled transportation

facilities. The Chicago Golf Club, where many of the western and national championship tournaments have been held, is one of the oldest and best courses in the West, and is just completing a new clubhouse at a cost of about \$80,000. The Wheaton Golf Club is also well known, numbering among its members titleholders.



(Photo by Charles H. Childs, Chicago)

Du Page county court house in Wheaton

facilities. Both the Chicago & North-western railway and the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago railroad recently have built new stations here.

The educational institutions of Wheaton are efficient and consist of three grade schools, a high school, Wheaton College, Wheaton Musical Institute, and Prof. O. J. Milliken's Farm Vacation School for Boys. Wheaton also has an excellent musical club, and several study clubs. There are 11 religious organizations, the majority of which own their own edifices. There are no saloons here. Wheaton, being the home of two prominent clubs, is well known in golf circles.

BAY STATE NEWS

EVERETT

A special session of the common council, called by Mayor James Chambers to authorize the city treasurer to pay an increased rate of interest on notes to be used in anticipation, has been found unnecessary as City Treasurer Nathan Nichols placed the notes at the rate of interest authorized soon after the special meeting call was issued.

At the primaries the same polling places are to be used as in the elections last year. The polls will not close until 8 o'clock in the evening and the tabulation of the ballots is not expected to be completed until early morning.

ABINGTON

The Clark Christian Endeavor Union holds its quarterly meeting in the North Baptist church on Friday evening, Oct. 3.

The selectmen have designated the following places for the holding of the primaries: Tuesday evening, precinct 1, Odd Fellows hall; precinct 2, Associates hall. The polls will open at 4 p. m. and close at 8 p. m.

The Y. M. C. A. will observe the tenth anniversary of its organization during the week of October 5.

QUINCY

Quincy lodge No. E. O. P. will entertain the supreme and grand officers, as well as a delegation from Mayflower lodge of Brockton, at its meeting this evening.

The Band class of the Sunday school of the Wollaston Baptist church has elected: President, Charles M. Roach; vice-president, Theodore Marceau; secretary, Fred Oxner; treasurer, C. Percival Voss.

ARLINGTON

The members on the board of governors for the new Masonic Club of Arlington are: William H. Haley, president; Calvin P. Cook, vice-president; Nathan C. Lombard, secretary; Francis B. Records, treasurer; Charles E. Cook, Edward A. Darling and William A. Stevens, other governors.

Miss Pearl A. Maynard, formerly of the Hopkinton high school, is instructor of sciences at the Arlington high school, succeeding Miss Elizabeth H. Briggs, who resigned.

LEXINGTON

The members of the Wabanaki circle of Camp Fire Girls meets this afternoon at the home of Miss Ellen Farnsworth on Chandler street.

The Charles V. Marsh camp 45, Sons of Veterans, of Arlington and ladies of the auxiliary will present a play, entitled "Down in Maine," at a meeting of the Lexington grange next month in Historic hall.

CHAMBERLAIN ROLL PASSES 500

About 60 persons were present at the sixteenth annual reunion of the Chamberlain Association held at the Hotel Vendome yesterday. In the last year 25 new members have been added to the roll of membership, making a total of 801. Maj. Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain was elected president.

C COMPANY, FIRST CORPS CADETS, IS TROPHY WINNER

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—C company, first corps of cadets, has won the state trophy and silver cup in the battalion contest on the Bay State range at Wakefield with a total of 645 points. Four of its men made the possible 600 and another was but one below. Its nearest competitor was A company with 636 points.

Other prizes won were: N. R. A. medal, Sergt. R. K. Conant, C. 171; Appleton medal, Sergt. R. K. Conant, C. 745.

PROVIDENCE MAN CHOSEN FOR BOARD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Telefor Stahl, for 18 years connected with the board of canvassers and registration, has been elected a member of the board to fill a vacancy. Mr. Stahl appeared before City Clerk Pelkey and qualified and immediately after a meeting of the canvassers was held at which Mr. Stahl was elected secretary.

Henry S. Burgess, for many years a clerk in the office, was advanced to Mr. Stahl's former position, and Arthur P. Mowry, at present clerk in Republican state headquarters, was appointed to the place left vacant by the promotion of Mr. Burgess.

CALVIN PAIGE OUT IN THIRD DISTRICT

Formal announcement was made today by Calvin D. Paige of Southbridge that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the third district to succeed the late Congressman William H. Wilder. It is expected that this special election will be held on the same day as the state election, Nov. 4.

M. Fred O'Connell of Fitchburg, Democrat, who was defeated by Mr. Wilder, has announced that he will enter the contest again.

MERCHANTS PUSH SOCIETY PLAN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At an executive committee meeting Thursday it was decided to start immediately on the preparation of a set of by-laws and a constitution for a merchants' association. Information will be gathered from New Haven, Detroit, Utica, N. Y.; Richmond, Va.; Cincinnati and Worcester, where there are associations, and a general meeting of merchants called soon.

GEN. FRANK M. STREETER RESIGNS

WASHINGTON—Oct. 1 Gen. Frank S. Streeter of Concord, N. H., one of the members of the United States section of the international joint commission on boundary disputes between this country and Canada, will resign. His successor will be former Senator Obadiah Gardner of Maine.

POLICE ASSOCIATION ELECTS

The Chelsea branch of the Massachusetts Police Relief Association has elected these officers: David J. Hickey, president; Henry J. Harrison, vice-president; Peter McGauley, secretary; Lieut. Frank W. Tucker, treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: Display—1 to 12 lines, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 lines, per line, 12c; 26 or more lines, per line, 10c; measure 15 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 15 lines to the inch.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON, D. C. REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C., Maryland and Virginia Properties
W. P. McDOWELL
KENOSIA BUILDING, 11TH AND G
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONSTRUCTION OF CHICOPEE TROLLEY LINK TO BE URGED

CHICOPEE, Mass.—A move for the construction of a trolley link between Chicopee Falls and East Springfield is being started.

Several large manufacturers of both sections are planning to take the matter to the Springfield street railway authorities to see if the line cannot be laid down soon. There is now lacking to connect the two points about 1 1/2 miles of trackage, and it is thought that the expense of putting this down would be fully compensated for by the travel that would ensue. At present the labor situation throughout the section is complicated because of the lack of connections, and both the Falls and East Springfield are considerably handicapped.

STORE NEWS

One of the most important elections of the Filene Cooperative Association was held yesterday when three members were elected for membership on the board of directors of the corporation. G. C. Pratt, F. M. Spear and Miss L. P. Minshall were the successful candidates. Chief interest in counting the votes centered around Miss Minshall, and it was not until all of the votes were counted that there was any certainty of the result for J. F. Coburn and A. C. Benton followed so closely. The final count showed that Miss Minshall had out-distanced Mr. Coburn by only five votes. By-laws of the corporation state that three of the eleven directors of the company shall be nominated by the association, or in other words, by the employees. This gives them a voice in the actual running of the business so the interest surrounding such an election is apparent.

Mrs. Mary E. Burgess, who has been associated with J. G. Small and the E. T. Slattery Company, is now located in the gown department of the Magrane-Houston Company.

C. L. Lippincott, buyer of trunks and bags for C. F. Hovey & Co., has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Buyers in New York this week include W. Findlayson of R. H. Stearns & Co., W. H. Ross of the R. H. White Company, Miss M. E. Blackden, Mrs. Harriet M. Gurney, Miss J. L. McCluskey, Miss E. F. Nolan of the Jordan Marsh Company, Miss A. MacQuatters of Evered's store, and M. V. Scott, Mr. Libby and Miss J. Griffin of the William Filene's Sons Company.

PRESIDENT FILLS SEVERAL OFFICES

WASHINGTON—Nominations made by President Wilson include:

To be United States circuit judge, Connecticut, second circuit, Henry Wade Rogers; United States attorney, Washington, western district, Clay Allen; United States marshals, James B. Perkins, Florida, northern district; J. Clifford Brown, Florida, southern district; assistant appraiser, New York district, Bernard Herstein; land office register, Woodward, Okla., James Y. Callahan of Enid, Okla.

Withdrawn—Bernard M. Gannon, to be internal revenue collector for the fifth New Jersey district.

PUBLIC HEARING FOR CITY GREEN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Many of the aldermen are in favor of granting a public hearing on the question whether the North End green shall be made a beauty spot or done away with. Aldermen Robert N. Ingersoll, Frank E. Stacy and Julian R. Allen, said last night there should be a public hearing before final action is taken. Attention has been called, however, to the fact that it is necessary to have a petition for a public hearing before such a hearing is voted.

WESLEYAN HEAD GREETED STUDENTS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—President Shanklin officiated at the opening chapel services of Wesleyan University yesterday morning and extended greetings to the returning undergraduates, with a particularly warm word of welcome to the freshmen.

The president referred to the remarkable increase in the number of men during the past five years, from 292 to 425. When the university opened yesterday morning four new members of the faculty began their duties.

REAL ESTATE

WINTHROP—LAND FOR SALE on Washington ave. and Wintthrop st., Thornton Station. In lots to suit. Apply to EDWARD A. BUSH, 50 Water st., Boston. Tel. Main 53.

WINTHROP—FOR SALE or TO LET in whole or part—12-room house at No. 133 Washington ave. Apply to EDWARD A. BUSH, 50 Water st., Boston. Tel. Main 53.

REAL ESTATE—LOUISIANA IN NEW ORLEANS

FOR SALE, or trade for Dallas, Texas, property, beautiful 8-room modern house in garden district of New Orleans; price \$7500. Add. Owner, P. O. box 1068, Dallas, Texas.

REAL ESTATE—PORTLAND, ORE

FOR SALE BY OWNER A tract of choice residence lots at a price which makes them an attractive investment; will sell in amounts of \$2500 and up; full investigation solicited. C. L. BRUBAKER, 388 Glenn ave.

LAND—TEXAS

TEXAS LAND FOR SALE—2000 acres land in El Paso county, about 10 miles from railroad town; 75 per cent good level land, balance good grazing. For quick sale \$5.00 per acre. \$12.50 to \$15.00 per acre due state, 35 years 3 per cent int. Address S. Box 413, Temple, Tex.

FINANCIAL

WANTED—A financial backer for a close Massachusetts corporation; all stock owned by three people; reason, enlargement of the business; 7% interest guaranteed; security given. C. F. LOVEJOY, attorney, 25 State st., Boston.

OFFICIAL VOTE IN THIRD DISTRICT OF MAINE ANNOUNCED

AUGUSTA, Me.—Official returns of the special congressional election in the third Maine district and of the special election throughout the state on two constitutional amendments, held on Sept. 8, were canvassed by the Governor and council yesterday.

They showed the election of John A. Peters (Republican) of Ellsworth as successor to the late Congressman Goodwin (Republican) by 523 plurality over William P. Pattangall (Democrat) of Waterville. The vote was 15,081 for Mr. Peters, 14,558 for Mr. Pattangall and 6588 for Edward M. Lawrence of Lubec, the Progressive candidate, and 475 for William M. Wyer of Augusta, the Socialist nominee. The official returns were practically identical with the early unofficial reports.

The constitutional amendments were adopted by the following votes: No. 1, relating to taxation rates, 18,060 yes, 8157 no; No. 2, relating to elections on referendum questions, 16,746 yes, 6741 no.

NEW SUBSTATION GIVES CHICOPEE ABUNDANT POWER

CHICOPEE, Mass.—The new substation of the Amherst Power Company is completed. While it has not come into competition with the municipal plant it has secured the business of several large firms, such as the Fisk Rubber Company, the Chicopee Manufacturing Company and the Page-Storrs Company, while others may be secured later.

This permits the municipal plant to direct its attention to the smaller buyers and the house consumers, and with the two plants in the field the city will be supplied with cheap power. The new Amherst transformer is as modern as any yet built, for it has the characteristics of an outdoor transformer. The capacity of the plant is largely in excess of any visible needs of the city for some time. The employees are housed in comfortable cottages in front of the station and work in three shifts of eight hours each.

CLUB MAY OFFER STRIKE MEDIATION

CALUMET, Mich.—The committee of the Copper Country Commercial Club which is investigating the copper miners' strike, with a view to offering mediation Thursday opened offices in Calumet, where testimony will be taken.

The committee has so far worked 18 hours a day on its inquiry. No information will be divulged until its inquiry is concluded. A conference with the mine managers already has been held and strikers now will be interviewed.

LITTLE HOPE FOR STRANDED LAUNCH

HULL, Mass.—Captain Sparrow of the Point Allerton life saving station, after an examination this morning of the stranded 40-foot power boat Bertha in the breakers at South beach, between Nantasket and Point Allerton, expressed but little hope of being able to save the craft from pounding to pieces.

William T. Richards, Jr., 309-A Warren street, Roxbury, is owner of the Bertha. He was sailing to Nantasket from Cohasset last night when the motor boat was driven on to the beach. The boat is valued at about \$1500.

WHERE TO MARKET

SHATTUCK & JONES
INCORPORATED
FISH
TELEPHONE 1457 RICHMOND. NO. 128 FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON

ISAAC LOCKE & CO.
97, 99 and 101 FANEUIL HALL MARKET
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND HOTHOUSE PRODUCTS
Special attention given family orders

W. H. AMES & CO., Inc. POTATOES

Believing that quality would be appreciated in POTATOES as in other foods, we are placing upon the market through the merchants who are known for the high quality of the goods they carry, the VERY BEST POTATOES obtainable in ONE LIGHT.

Thus you get the CREAM of the Crop, the CREAM of the Maine crop. We select only the best of the crop. The CREAM of the State.

25 to 25 B. & M. PRODUCE MARKET. CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

H. A. Hovey & Co.

32 FANEUIL HALL MARKET BOSTON
For 27 years we have supplied the most fastidious trade with the finest products of the Dairy.
E. A. HARRIS, Proprietor

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRAND NEW SUITES
Suites contain 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, beautifully finished, every possible modern improvement, including steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, front and rear parlors, refrigerators, electric and gas lights, gas ranges, set tubs, awnings, shades, screens, etc.; convenient to everything; rents from \$41 to \$90 per month. Apply to J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

Riverbank Court

Cambridge End of Harvard Bridge
To lease suite of 3 rooms and bath, and one of 4 rooms and 2 baths, unfurnished. Apply at office or telephone Cambridge 2080.

WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Manager.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT at Reading, Mass., 31 Green st., corner Main—8-room house, modern improvements; centrally located, near electric and steam trains; rent \$22 a month. Apply at the house, or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

ROOMS

BACK BAY, St. Stephen st., 97, suite 27—Large room for one or two persons. Apply to Janitor.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 188, Suite 4—Two nicely furnished rooms en suite, suitable for couple; call evenings.

BOARD AND ROOMS

FOR RENT at Reading, Mass., 31 Green st., corner Main—8-room house, modern improvements; centrally located, near electric and steam trains; rent \$22 a month. Apply at the house, or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, Practical Hatter. 10 AVERY ST., few doors south of Adams House. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned, pressed and retrimmed. Hats bandaged and bound while you wait. Best work. Street floor.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

The Wade Corset Co. 77 E. 130th Street, NEW YORK desires high class local sales representatives and district representatives where not already represented. Best line of Corsets and Accessories at lowest wholesale prices. Salesmen called giving full information, free, to prospective salesmen. Give references, experience, etc. Excellent opportunity.

SALESMAN WANTED

WANTED—A few high grade salesmen for an educational proposition. Schools throughout the country are seeking material to visualize the daily text book lessons. Such material is available and is approved and endorsed by leading educators. Write "Visualize," Monitor Office.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell genuine Irish Linens in all localities; full line of hand embroidered and family linens; a clean, profitable proposition for reliable parties who are willing to work. M. MILLER, P. O. Box 800, Los Angeles, Calif.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The Central Vermont railway private car Champlain, occupied by George C. Jones, vice-president and general manager, and party was attached to the Boston & Maine road's Northampton express from North station at 5:35 o'clock last night en route to the Central Vermont railway connection at Belchertown, Mass.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston & Albany road is distributing track rock ballast on the four main line tracks east of Wellesley.

Luther S. Bean, retired train master southern division Boston & Maine road, of Ashland, N. H., is a business visitor at North station general office.

On account of increased passenger traffic on the Shawmut branch of the New Haven road, the operating department has added extra trains between South station and Milford during rush hours.

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 666, occupied by President Morris McDonald and party, is to be attached to the 5:01 p. m. express from North station today for South Lawrence en route to Portland, Me.

The private Pullman car National, occupied by James Frazier and party, passed through Boston over the New England lines this morning en route from Mt. Desert Ferry, Me., to New York city.

TAX BENEFIT FOR STRIKERS

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Resolutions calling upon the American Federation of Labor to impose a tax of 5 cents each week for the benefit of striking miners in northern Michigan were adopted at a meeting of the Michigan Federation of Labor Thursday.

CHARLES W. SHARP

High Meats Cleanliness. Fancy Fruits
Grade Meats quality and Value and Vegetables
Poultry, Provisions and Value and Vegetables
Within a minute's walk of South Station. Tel. 377 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON

PORTER'S MARKET

FOR 45 YEARS THE "STORE OF QUALITY"
ALL GOOD THINGS TO EAT IN ALL SEASONS
"DELIVERIES"
149-151 Summer Street BOSTON

ON THE SITE OF THE OLD SUMMER STREET HOME OF DANIEL WEBSTER

CHOICE MEATS POULTRY
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
ROBERT J. M. FYFE
SUCCESSOR TO SHARP & FYFE
132 Summer Street, Boston
Tel. F. H. 1332

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A Rare Opportunity for a Man of Ability to Purchase a Top-Notch Publication
An old established trade paper representing one of the largest industries in the world, enjoying an unusual growth in subscriptions and paying volume of advertising can be bought by an advertising man of ability for a small amount of cash; balance in payments to suit.

The purchaser must be competent to direct the affairs of a big organization and must be able personally to produce business.

A sound, profit-making property, entirely free of debt, awaits enterprising man of brains and ability. It is useless to apply unless you are able to put up a small amount of cash and can produce evidence of business actually closed during the past year.

H. WELLINGTON WACK, Attorney, 42 Broadway, New York

BOOKS

PICTURE SPELLING BOOK (Patented) ABCDEFG
These letters are used in this children's book to spell with. They are cut from the heavy board leaves and are interchangeable. Entertaining and instructive. Brilliantly colored. Boxed. Size 5 1/2 x 7 1/2. Price 10c postpaid.

IDEAL BOOK BUILDERS, Publishers Lakeside Bldg., Chicago and Clark Sts., CHICAGO

PIANOS

FOR SALE—Decker Bros. Grand piano; excellent opportunity for studio, church, school or public building. Tel. Brighton 878-M, or X-512, Monitor Office.

PRINTERS—WORCESTER, MASS.

SPECIALISTS IN Wedding Invitations and Society Printing
The Davis Press, Inc.
GOOD PRINTING
Graphic Arts Building, Worcester, Mass.

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
MILDRED FLETCHER—SOPIANO
TEACHER OF SINGING
CONCERTS, RECITALS
270 Woodward ave. North 4703 W

REAL ESTATE

REGINALD E. GRIGGS
803 E. GRAND BOULEVARD
TEL. RIDGE 2947

CORSETS

CORSETS—American Queen made to order; call at great Mrs. J. J. Ives, corner 129 Farmer st. With Northmore & Co.

MERCHANTS IN DETROIT

Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, E. B. MORRIS, 82 Washington Boulevard, DETROIT, MICH.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
ESTABLISHED decorating business wants associate, non-active, to finance contracts for half profits; best references. L. 9, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and counselor
23 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

Chicago Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. M. VEASEY, 750 People's Gas Bldg.

Intended to appear in all editions of

SATURDAY'S MONITOR

Should reach the Monitor office

NOT LATER THAN FRIDAY AFTERNOON

To insure proper Classification

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 8.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN BOY wanted to learn the business of a printer. Apply to Mr. H. STEARNS, 65 Summer st., Boston. 24

BOY WANTED for general porter's work; best references required. RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO., 420 Boylston st., Boston. 25

BOY wanted to learn the wholesale smallware business; small pay to start, advancement and good future position insured, if merited. WALKER STETSON CO., 107 Essex st., Boston. 26

BUKHELMAN wanted; salary \$12 and expenses paid from Boston; also back if not satisfied; useless for other work; a quick worker to apply. Write JOHN MOSELY, 2222, 2224 Abbott av., Waterbury, Conn. 27

CALLER out in Chelsea, with photographs; \$12 per week; young man. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 21

CLERK, Protestant, in Cambridge; \$8-12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 21

CLERK wanted, with experience in bookkeeping and typewriting. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 21

COAT MAKER wanted—Steady work for right man; pay by piece, \$5-7; must be good maker; no other need apply. TO BROTHERS TAILORS, 315 Main st., Woburn, Mass.; tel. 1151-M. 22

COST CLERK, out of town; must have had at least 5 years' experience in retail store; \$1000-1200 per year. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

ELEVATOR OPERATOR wanted, experienced. MR. ST. CLAIR, 90 Newbury st., Boston. 23

ERECTOR must be experienced on steam engine work; \$30 per hour; in W. Lynn. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 21

FARMER wanted; man used to general farming; steady position and good wages; for industrial, temperate and reliable. GEO. H. POLLARD, Greenbush, Mass. 20

FURNITURE FINISHER and polisher, in city, \$15 per week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

JOB COMPOSITOR wanted; first-class; steady work on book and commercial job printing; must be temperate, intelligent, steady, and reliable. Wages \$18 to \$20 per week for 53 hours. Address with references, THE TITTLE COMPANY, 1000 Tremont st., Boston. 20

JOB PRESS FEEDER, in Roxbury, to make ready, \$12 per week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

MACHINIST, in city, printing press, to send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 21

MAN to help on fall work on poultry plant; position with last one; one month. WHITMAN FARM, Shelburne Falls, Mass. 22

MAN WANTED (Protestant) to do general work about a small farm; must be temperate, intelligent, steady, and reliable; equally acceptable if married; provided wife could do general work about a small farm. Address with references, THE TITTLE COMPANY, 1000 Tremont st., Boston. 20

MAN AND WIFE wanted to take general charge of family of three; one elderly lady and two others; small farm; pleasantly located on city line about 40 miles from Boston; references required; state wages. S. S. LAR, 91 Center st., Brookline, Mass. 20

METAL PATTERN MAKER in West Lynn, 35c hour. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

OFFICE CLERK, out of town, young man, high school graduate preferred. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

PHOTOGRAPHIC SPOTTERS and colorists wanted; experienced; good pay; apply immediately. FRID THOMPSON STUDIO, 76 Spring st., Boston. 25

SALESMAN, in city, delicatessen store; \$12 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

SALESMAN—Wanted, young man, experienced in men's furnishings; also window dressing. ALFRED B. BROWN, 1296 Massachusetts av., Harvard, Mass. 20

SHEET IRON WORKER in West Lynn, \$3.50 day; must be able to do general work. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted, young man who has ambition, ability to grow, advertising experience preferred; reply by letter only, giving age, experience and salary expected. H. DAVIS, 9 Norway av., suite 14, Boston. 20

WANTED—Experienced, able ironer, superior LAUNDRY CO., Superior pl., Springfield, Mass. 25

TAILOR WANTED—One that can make and press. TWO BROTHERS TAILORS, 102 Main st., Boston. 25

TAILOR and bushelman, in North Boston; \$12-14 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

TAILOR WANTED—Bushelman, CARMEN, 1158 North st., Springfield, Mass. 25

TINSMITH, in city, 45 day. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

UPHOLSTERER, in Canton; \$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

VERTICAL BORING MILL HANDS in Lowell, 45c hour; must be able to do general work. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

WANTED—In Florida, December. April, porter, night watchman, bellboy; best references required; state experience when writing. H. A. HARKELL, Roxbury, Me. 22

WANTED—Middle-aged couple in a small home school about 5 miles from Boston; woman to do housework; man to do general work and care of furnace; must be strictly temperate, with references. Address MISS E. CLARK, 30 Wolcott st., West Medford, Mass. 22

WANTED—A competent draftsman for designing a special machine. F. E. WELLS & SON CO., Greenfield, Mass. 24

WANTED at once, woodworker for carriage and wagon repair work; steady work. JOHN J. BOOTH, 13-17 Housatonic av., Derby, Conn. 25

WANTED—Woodworker for carriage and wagon repair work. Apply by letter only. JOHN J. BOOTH, 13-17 Housatonic av., Derby, Conn. 25

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

EXPERIENCED FOLDERS wanted. Apply to WRIGHT & POTTER PTG. CO., 32 Derna st. (back of State House), Boston. 24

FACTORY GIRLS, clean work, in Belmont, \$5 week to start. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

FACTORY GIRLS, in Roxbury; \$5 per week to start, then piecework. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

FACTORY GIRLS, a model factory about 25 miles out of town; \$5-6 per week to start, then piecework; girls making \$12-15 per week; work is clean and pleasant and room is \$3.50 per week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

FACTORY GIRLS (candy) to learn, \$4 per week, city. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

FOLDER, experienced on printed matter, \$8-12 per week. Call STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or send stamp for blank. 21

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Competent woman or girl wanted in family of 3. GREENFIELD, Mass. 25

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted. Mrs. J. W. JOHNSON, 299 Willow st., West Somerville, Mass. 25

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL—Willing, capable, good cook and laundress; 30c per week; must be able to do general housework; steady work in winter; \$7 per week if competent. Address A. A. HARKELL, 113-15, 113-17, 113-19, 113-21, 113-23, 113-25, 113-27, 113-29, 113-31, 113-33, 113-35, 113-37, 113-39, 113-41, 113-43, 113-45, 113-47, 113-49, 113-51, 113-53, 113-55, 113-57, 113-59, 113-61, 113-63, 113-65, 113-67, 113-69, 113-71, 113-73, 113-75, 113-77, 113-79, 113-81, 113-83, 113-85, 113-87, 113-89, 113-91, 113-93, 113-95, 113-97, 113-99, 114-01, 114-03, 114-05, 114-07, 114-09, 114-11, 114-13, 114-15, 114-17, 114-19, 114-21, 114-23, 114-25, 114-27, 114-29, 114-31, 114-33, 114-35, 114-37, 114-39, 114-41, 114-43, 114-45, 114-47, 114-49, 114-51, 114-53, 114-55, 114-57, 114-59, 114-61, 114-63, 114-65, 114-67, 114-69, 114-71, 114-73, 114-75, 114-77, 114-79, 114-81, 114-83, 114-85, 114-87, 114-89, 114-91, 114-93, 114-95, 114-97, 114-99, 115-01, 115-03, 115-05, 115-07, 115-09, 115-11, 115-13, 115-15, 115-17, 115-19, 115-21, 115-23, 115-25, 115-27, 115-29, 115-31, 115-33, 115-35, 115-37, 115-39, 115-41, 115-43, 115-45, 115-47, 115-49, 115-51, 115-53, 115-55, 115-57, 115-59, 115-61, 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The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Extra hand to do general housework; wants fully giving experience; references and wages desired. C. W. LAWRENCE, Sunnyslope Farm, Checotah, Okla. 21

WANTED—Man and wife: man to take charge of barn, stock and garden, balance of household; domestic partner; wife to board extra hands; write fully, with references, references and wages desired. LAWRENCE, Sunnyslope Farm, Checotah, Okla. 21

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MAN AND WIFE want position on ranch; man to team, care for cattle and small stock; wife to do housework; first-class permanent position in West or Pacific coast. CHARLES SUMNER, Checotah, Okla. Smith Ark. 22

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—HOUSEKEEPER—Lady over 30 desires position with elderly lady or gentleman. HEATRICE BRIDGE, 534 N. St. Lewiston, Ida. 20

MAN AND WIFE want position on ranch; man to team, care for cattle and small stock; wife to do housework; first-class, permanent position in West or Pacific coast. CHARLES SUMNER, Checotah, Okla. Smith Ark. 23

PACIFIC COAST

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WOMAN WANTED for general housework for family with children; good wages. Mrs. J. R. RACER, 1401 1st St., San Ildefonso pl., Los Angeles, Cal. 23

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT desires position with owner and keep books by night, hour or week. A. F. SULLANS, 2727 10th ave., Los Angeles, Cal. 25

BOY in high school would like employment as chauffeur, driver, or car washer. NORTON DAVIS, 3027 W. 25th st., Los Angeles, Cal. 24

MAN, 30 years experience as automobile machinist; office and work only. T. J. GEEN, Santa Barbara, Cal. 23

MAN past middle age, energetic, intelligent, capable of doing any kind of work. JOHN E. MURRAY, 636 Chicago, Los Angeles, Cal. 23

MINING—Capable, all-round quarries miscellaneous work, superintendent or foreman; references. E. BROUGH, 601 E. 5th av., Los Angeles, Cal. 20

TUTOR OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL WORK and English, Latin, French, Spanish, German, college graduate; grammar school teacher; would travel. HARRY MED. HAYS, 14 S. Boyle st., Los Angeles, Cal. 23

WANTED—Position by married man as bookkeeper, office assistant or collector; references. J. R. GILBERT, 1001 1st St., Los Angeles, Cal. 20

WANTED—Situation by man, paroled convict, who has been in prison 10 years; experienced timekeeper, railroad construction. NO. 26270, San Quentin, Cal. 21

YOUNG MAN (25) wants position with credit firm, as salesman, or in retail, and retail; can furnish A1 references. JAMES FORSTER, 2700 0th st., Berkeley, Cal. 24

YOUNG MAN desires position as bookkeeper in small business in or around Los Angeles; have a pretty good business education. J. RALPH MCGEE, JR., 628 Francisco st., Los Angeles, Cal. 25

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ADVERTISING MANAGER, now employed by leading office, wants position in any legitimate advertising position in Los Angeles; references. MRS. FRANCES C. FLETCHER, 461 15th st., Los Angeles, Cal. 24

ATTENDANT—practical housekeeper for children or do housekeeping. MRS. A. COBBIN, 520 Worcester av., Pasadena, Cal. 23

COMPANION—ATTENDANT position wanted; good references. MISS E. KAUL, 10 Worcester av., Pasadena, Cal. 20

DAY OR HOUR WORK wanted, T. a. u. MISS ALICE, 1034 N. Hill av., Pasadena, Cal. 20

HOUSEKEEPER wants position in hotel or home nights. M. W. REEHLER, 1918 1/2 1st St., Seattle, Wash. 20

HOUSEKEEPER wants situation with clerical couple. MISS SAVANNAH SCHOFF, P. O. Lake av., Pasadena, Cal. Tel. F. 20

READER AND AMATEUR—Red-headed, middle-aged lady, unencumbered, will give references; lady would like to find congenial and quiet home more an object than salary. MRS. F. H. ALLEN, General Correspondence, Los Angeles, Cal. 20

STEENOGRAPHER—Wanted, position in San Francisco; 8 years experience; can furnish first-class reference regarding character and ability. JAMES M. SCUR, 973 San Francisco, Cal. 25

TRAVELING COMPANION—Experienced woman desires position with elderly lady or couple for car, car and travel. MRS. B. O. MORGAN, 614 Beach drive, Seattle, Wash. 20

CANADA

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN (colored) N. S. T. A. graduate, employed by leading firm, wants position; no concern on salary or commission. CLIFFORD C. FRENCH, 434 Adelaide st., Toronto, Ont. 20

SPECIALTY SALESMAN, English, 20 years experience for insurance, English and American companies, seeks employment on salary; best references. WILLIAM BEVY, 1017, 1st Park av. Kansas City, Mo. 20

GERMANY

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG Man, German (22), desires position as clerk or bookkeeper's assistant; penitentiary; references. ALBERT GLUCK, Schaunstein, Deutschland, Germany. 23

GREAT BRITAIN

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

FRENCH OR SWISS useful help wanted by English lady living with her mother; native town; opportunity to study English. G. A. GABLE, Lowestoft, England. 22

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CARPENTER wants situation on estate; metal jobbing, printing, etc. ARTHUR C. LOR, 10 Beck rd., Sevenoaks, Kent, E. 23

RAVAL MAN, experienced, requires situation as stoker; knowledge of machinery and steam; 22 years experience; very good character. age 34. FREDRICK LEBURN, 49 Albany rd., Hershaw, Walsingham, Kent, England. 20

RESPONSIBLE POST required by super-married man without encumbrance; experienced coachman, handy man, accustomed to foot and horse work; references. ALFRED ASHDOWN, 7 Hitchin chilton lane, Sevenoaks, Kent, England. 25

WANTED—Work as jobbing gardener, staking carpets, etc. HENRY MILLS, 1 Bank, Tyn, Sevenoaks, Kent, Eng. 23

MEXICO

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GERMAN-AMERICAN man, 30 years of age, who children wishes situation with reliable company as manager of plantation or other such place; would like to be employed in Central America; 7 years experience in tropical Mexico; good reason for wanting this employer. J. ECKER, Valles, San Luis Potosi, Mex. 20

BOOKS, STATIONERY, TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

CENTRAL

CHICAGO, ILL.

APPAREL FOR WOMEN—MILLINERY
FIELD'S SHOP,
147 East 53d st. Phone Hyde Park 9183.

ART CRAFT NOVELTIES.
Visit the Little Dutch Studio of
NETTIE SPOOR HANAUER,
741 Fine Arts building, Chicago,
for graduation, wedding and other gifts.
Carefully selected leather and

BOOKS—A new and complete line, lesson
markers, quarterly covers, and cross
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210 W. Madison, formerly with Caroline M.
Rusy, 116 So. Michigan ave.

CLEANER—Gowns, Rugs, Gloves, Curls
and Plumes. All men's apparel. Wm. F.
Black, 6330 Madison ave. Tel. H. 178.

COSETS—Corset Comfort, Economy,
Style. Front and back laces. Perfect
fitting. Brasieres and accessories.
Repairs one year free. MME. COR-
RINE, 428-430 Regent, 220 S.
State st., Chicago. Tel. Har. 5531.

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MACADAM, ferns, palms, flowering plants,
53rd st. and Kimbark av. Tel. H. 11-18.

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Gifts for children and adults. The
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Mail orders receive prompt attention.
Removed to 316 E. 4th.

GOWNS and Stylized Suits 300 and up.
MADAME A. J. HARRIS, 2721 North
Clark st., 2nd floor. Tel. Lin. 5584.

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etables, smoked meats. N. N. FREDERICK,
4310 Indiana ave. Tel. Kenwood 3470.

GROCERY AND MARKET—GARNER'S
700 N. Clark st. Tel. Rogers Park.
Phone 511-512-513.

GROCERIES, Fruits and Vegetables.
ALBERT WENDT, 1836 Foster ave.
Phone Edgewater 6055.

HAIRDRESSING and manicuring shop.
COLEMAN, 4313 Indiana av. Tel. Oak
5886. Special attention to residence work.

HARDWARE—CUTLERY—TOOLS
STERN'S HARDWARE CO.,
15 W. Van Buren st., near State

HARDWARE—HOUSE FURNISHING
GOODS. J. H. POWERS, 1411 E. 47th
st., near I. C. R. R.

Importer of Millinery—MARION PETTIE
FRANCIS B. HARRIS, 2721 North
Clark st., 2nd floor. Tel. Lin. 5584.

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Best fitting and within reach of
moderate incomes. The talk of the town.
OSCAR OCHS, 212 South Wabash ave.
Above McCarthy's Bookstore.

LAUNDRY—PURELY LAUNDRY, 1122
Foster ave. Phone Edge 4298. A trial
from you will be appreciated. Dearborn
and Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

LADIES' TAILOR AND IMPORTER—
M. BATT—Phone Hyde Park 2004
1207 E. 53rd Street

MANICURING 25c, shampooing 50c, hair-
dressing 50c. MRS. F. C. Clegg, 842
Dearborn st., side. Miss F. C. Clegg, 842
Dearborn st., side.

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Best Work—Moderate Prices
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Children. A line pos-
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Real Estate Market T Wharf Activities Sailings

Residence property in the West End, bordering Beacon hill, has changed owners. Charles J. Faine sold to Georgina P. Fisher the premises numbered 55 Chestnut street, near the corner of West Cedar street, described as a 3 1/2-story well fronted brick house, and lot of land measuring 1387 square feet. All taxed for \$14,500, land value being \$7300.

Another smaller property at 18 Grove street has been sold by the owner, Fannie B. Rosenthal, to Jacob Stein. This is a 3 1/2-story brick house standing on 800 square feet of land near Phillips street. All valued by the assessors on the basis of \$7500. Land carries \$2400.

SOUTH END TRANSACTION
One of those 3 1/2-story brick dwelling houses with basement on Union Park has been sold by the owner, Helen E. Lewis, to Julius Dangel. There are 2040 square feet in the lot, lying midway between Tremont street and Shawmut avenue, and carries an assessment of \$8400 nearly equally divided on land and improvements.

PURCHASED IN ROXBURY
The Institution for Savings in Newburyport and its vicinity has sold the property 616 Dudley street, Roxbury, to Harry Yarros, who conveys to Israel Brilliant. This is a four-apartment brick house, assessed for \$10,000, of which \$2000 is on the 2567 square feet of land and \$7500 is on the building. Joseph Balch was the broker.

DORCHESTER CONVEYANCES
Deeds have gone to record transferring the title to an estate situated 46 Bicknell street, near Bradshaw street, consisting of a frame residence and lot of ground containing 5000 square feet, formerly belonging to George W. Simmonds, and assessed for \$6500. The land carries \$1800 of that amount.

Clara M. Bisbee has placed a deed upon record giving her title to a single frame dwelling house situated 86 Ashmont street, corner of Waldorf street, assessed to Leonard Fowle et al., trustees for a total of \$5200. There is a ground area of 6212 square feet which carries \$2200 of the assessment.

NEAR LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE
Ellsworth H. Rollins has sold his country estate in the town of Alton, Belnap county, N. H., on the Lakeport road, known as the old Herbert Emerson farm, near the Loone Cove station, comprising 65 acres of land, having a large frontage with pine groves on Lake Winnepesaukee, with a dwelling house containing eight rooms and the usual outbuildings; also an apple orchard and a tract of wood and timber. The estate was sold to S. Albert Cragin of Lawrence, who is to make extensive improvements and has already taken possession. Negotiations were concluded through the Chapin Farm Agency, Old South building.

BUILDING SUMMARY
The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO SEPT. 17

1913.....	\$124,816,000	1906.....	\$88,321,000
1912.....	142,071,000	1905.....	76,825,000
1911.....	123,071,000	1904.....	68,060,000
1910.....	118,000,000	1903.....	78,235,000
1909.....	114,836,000	1902.....	91,005,000
1908.....	75,000,000	1901.....	55,140,000
1907.....	97,000,000		

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Bennington st., 284, ward 1—Louis D. Cohen, Nathan Douglas; brick moving stairs.
Cornhill, 75, ward 6; Collateral Loan Co.; H. Blackall; brick banking house.
East Broadway, 189, ward 15; Hugh Ferguson; brick auto garage.
Munroe st., 11, ward 11; Albert Gelger; 12 ft. frame storage.
Allen st., 67, ward 22; Ernest Steinberg; John Latham; frame dwelling.
Newbury st., 200, ward 11; Fenway Hospital; frame hospital.
A st., 319-321, ward 13; Boston Wharf Co.; frame.
North st., 322, ward 6; F. Carlangelo, N. Douglas; frame store and tenements.
Franklin st., 8, ward 25; H. Wadsworth; Longfellow; alter store and dwelling.
Boynton st., 350, ward 11; Chauncey Hall Trust, C. H. Blackall; frame store and office.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Charles J. Faine to Georgina P. Fisher, Chestnut st., q. 1.
Albert Gelger to Boston Wharf Co., Washington st. and Endicott st.; q. 1.
William J. Dooley to John A. Neres, Haven st.; q. 1.
Helen E. Lewis to Julius Dangel, Union pk.; q. 1.
Charles W. Allen et al. to Little Bencon & Co., Inc., Bencon and Joy sts. and Joy pl.; q. 1.
Fannie R. Rosenthal to Jacob Stein, Grove st.; q. 1.

ROXBURY
Stephen F. Burns to Frank M. Perry, Circuit st.; q. 1.
Frank M. Perry to Stephen F. Burns et al., Circuit st.; q. 1.

DORCHESTER
Isabelle A. Crocker et al. to Julia B. Robinson, Washington st. and Rogers pl.; q. 1.
Frederic J. Muldoon to John P. Gleason et al., q. 1.
Leonard Fowle et al. to Clara M. Bisbee, Ashmont and Waldorf sts.; q. 1.
Jane E. MacCallum et al. to Karl Muller et al., Trafalgar st.; q. 1.
Moody Land Trust to Elizabeth Gills, 2 lots; q. 1.
Annie S. Forsyth, mize, to Annie S. Forsyth, Hamilton st.; q. 1.
George W. Simmonds to Gertrude Levin, Bicknell st.; q. 1.
Institute for Savings in Newburyport to Harry Yarros, Dudley st.; q. 1.
Harry Yarros to Israel Brilliant, Dudley st.; q. 1.

WEST ROXBURY
Robert T. Fowler to William R. Fairchild, Massett st.; q. 1.
Jeremiah W. O'Brien to Daniel J. Holland, Perkins st. and Park View rd.; q. 1.

BRIGHTON
William W. Wagner to Bridget A. Joyce, Nantuxet rd.; q. 1.
George C. Corle to Herman U. Stolz, Brighton rd.; q. 1.

Boston Cooperative Bank, mize, to Annie M. Strachan, Royal st.; d. 1.
John Murphy to Elizabeth McGuinness, perryway from St. Martin st.; q. 1.
CHELSEA
Samuel Turok et al. to Etta Wigderson, Essex and Shawmut sts.; q. 1.
REVERE
William E. Harmon to Matthew F. McNamara, Harvard st.; d. 1.

NEW HAVEN ROAD GETS PERMISSION TO EXTEND TRACKS

The New Haven railroad through its assistant engineer, Howard A. Dreane, presented a petition to the public service commission today asking for permission to extend a track parallel to B street, South Boston, across West First street. There was no opposition, and the commission indicated it would grant approval.

There was no opposition at the hearing by the public service commission on the petition of the Berkshire Street Railway Company for an extension of time within which it shall complete its extensions to Pittsfield and North Adams. Pittsfield was not represented at the hearing. City Solicitor Barrington of North Adams said that he would not oppose an extension until Jan. 1, 1915, so far as his city is concerned. Bentley Brown, appearing for the company, outlined the reasons for the delay which is due to causes which the company could not control.

CONCORD HOME GARDEN PRIZES ARE ANNOUNCED

CONCORD, Mass.—The awards for the annual fall flower and vegetable exhibition held by the Concord Home Garden Association are:

Class A—Commercial garden vegetables: First, Orin Butcher, second, George Walcott; third, Langdon Goddard; fourth, Simon O'Connell.

Class B—Home garden vegetables: First, Benjamin Clark; second, Wald Carl; third, Mary Walcott; fourth, Walter Wheeler; fifth, John Cutler.

Class C—Best collection of flowers: First, Miss Mary Chamberlain; second, Miss Margaret Cutler; third, Miss Nellie Hogan; fourth, Miss Mary Walcott; fifth, Howard Jacobsen.

Special first prizes given by the state: Miss Mary Driscoll, cabbage; Alden Wheeler, celery; William Hemenway, fruit; and Miss Lorensen, summer squash.

NEW RAILROAD SIGNS PROPOSED

HARTFORD, Conn.—The following communication was sent Thursday by the public utilities commission to General Manager C. L. Bardo of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad concerning banjo signals:

"As a preliminary proposal growing out of the investigation of the New Haven wreck the commission would recommend for consideration the advisability of immediately installing for the information and guidance of engineers, conspicuous yellow signs (properly lettered) to be placed 2500 feet in advance of all banjo-signals which are not at present time equipped with distant signals, until such time as the new automatic signals are installed."

NORTH END MUSIC SCHOOL CROWDED

With a registration of more than 200, and a waiting list of almost equal proportions, the Boston music school settlement, at 110 Salem street, North End, begins regular work next Monday. The greatest difficulty the settlement is experiencing is the lack of room to accommodate the 200 on the waiting list, and also the lack of funds to secure teachers. On its teaching force of 35 are some prominent musicians of Boston, including Mr. and Mrs. Felix Fox, Carl Barth, Modeste Alloo, Miss Helen Tufts, Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child, W. J. Baltwell, H. J. Storer and Miss Eva A. Goodwin. The settlement is planning to conduct a North End chorus which will produce an operetta in the spring.

LAWRENCE MAKES NEWSBOY AWARDS

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Before a large audience last evening in the local city hall John Shaw and Samuel Berger, two newsboys were awarded scholarships by Principal James D. Home, principal of the Lawrence high school, on behalf of the Newsboys Protective Association. John Shaw will study at Tufts College and Samuel Berger will enter the University of Maine.

CORPORATIONS ARE ENJOINED

Judge Loring of the supreme court restrained 167 corporations today from doing business until they file their returns. Most of the corporations are small. Among them are the Boston Fire Patrol, the General Aviation Company, International News Company, National Libraries Society and the Port of Boston Docks and Warehouse Company.

FIRE ENGINEER APPOINTED
MAXNARD, Mass.—The selectmen have appointed Peter Wilson an engineer of the Maxnard fire department.

FELIX DIAZ IS CALLED BACK BY SR. HUERTA

Actions Indicate Provisional President Intends to Abide by Pact Not to Oppose Him if He Desires to Run for Leadership

MESSAGE TO PARIS

MEXICO CITY.—That Provisional President Huerta intends to abide by the pact signed at the American embassy last February, to place no obstacle in the path of Gen. Felix Diaz if he should desire to run for the presidency of the republic, is indicated by instructions sent by Sr. Huerta to General Diaz, who is now in Paris, to return to this city at once.

The Catholic party held a convention several weeks ago and adjourned without naming a candidate. It is no secret that they favor Sr. Huerta, and in the previous convention they decided to support the President should he again become a candidate.

Much comment has been caused by the selection of Eduardo Tamara, one of the most prominent among the younger leaders of the Catholic party, for the portfolio of public instruction.

It is learned that the bankers who agreed to finance the administration to the extent of 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pesos have declined to offer any hope of assistance dating beyond the coming elections.

WASHINGTON.—In spite of the unsettled conditions in Mexico trade with the United States in the fiscal year just closed was greater than ever before. The department of commerce reported imports from Mexico in 1913 valued at \$77,500,000, an increase of \$11,500,000 over the previous year. Exports were \$54,500,000, an increase of \$1,700,000.

President Wilson let it be known today that he took the view that there was nothing in Sr. Huerta's message to the Mexican congress in any way inconsistent with the interpretation adopted by the United States of the last note transmitted by Frederick Gamboa, Mexican minister of foreign relations, to John Lind, the American envoy.

VERACRUZ.—The first organized landing of any part of the American navy was effected Thursday and was due to Mrs. Lind, but it was nothing more formidable, however, than the band of the battleship Louisiana, that played at a reception arranged by Mrs. Lind for the American women here and the officers of the ship.

MELROSE MAYOR TO RUN AGAIN

Former Mayor Charles E. French of Melrose is to be a candidate for mayor at the municipal election in December, according to the announcement made by his friends today. He was mayor in 1912 and was defeated for reelection in a three-cornered contest last year by Oliver B. Munroe, who will be a candidate for reelection.

The terms of four of the aldermen-at-large expire this year, Leslie F. Keene and William A. Carie being candidates for reelection, Arthur F. Whalen probably retiring from the board and President J. Sidney Hitchins of the aldermen having as yet made no announcement of his intentions. Alderman Frederick F. Peabody of ward 5 will be a candidate for aldermen-at-large.

BOSTON MUST PAY NEAR THREE MILLION OF THE DISTRICT TAX

Total assessment for interest, sinking fund, serial bond payments and maintenance for 1913 to be paid by the city and towns comprising the various metropolitan districts are given in a document just issued by Elmer A. Stevens, the state treasurer. Boston leads with a total of \$2,947,856.08. This is divided

Cities and towns	Water	Parks and boulevards
Arlington.....	\$20,401.56	\$5,977.60
Boston.....	9,042.70	2,924.64
	1,842,127.63	633,862.50
Braintree.....	2,071.28	1,078.94
Brookline.....	61,678.94	6,821.91
Cambridge.....	65,821.91	1,475.44
Canton.....	15,032.21	1,827.08
Dorchester.....	51,547.03	2,119.15
Dorchester.....	6,769.87	11,040.18
Dorchester.....	1,827.08	2,530.72
Dorchester.....	49,124.10	33,650.51
Dorchester.....	2,119.15	673.78
Dorchester.....	2,768.43	544.77
Dorchester.....	9,848.03	1,461.00
Dorchester.....	8,267.34	20,234.32
Dorchester.....	47,129.88	26,173.20
Dorchester.....	27,016.12	21,072.52
Dorchester.....	10,082.28	10,082.28
Dorchester.....	16,402.88	19,597.44
Dorchester.....	6,181.80	6,181.80
Dorchester.....	6,080.74	27,197.46
Dorchester.....	53,519.02	23,343.79
Dorchester.....	28,587.67	13,979.17
Dorchester.....	3,163.66	3,163.66
Dorchester.....	116,320.88	8,098.97
Dorchester.....	10,213.41	5,246.64
Dorchester.....	12,254.35	14,433.32
Dorchester.....	14,433.32	7,812.62
Dorchester.....	10,243.16	2,817.92
Dorchester.....	8,730.20	8,730.20
Dorchester.....	9,728.40	9,728.40
Dorchester.....	15,566.57	6,210.27
Dorchester.....	12,810.93	6,210.27
Totals.....	\$2,947,856.08	\$1,158,202.10

*North system. South system.

SHIPPING NEWS

In proportion to a slackening demand, the prices of fresh groundfish were lower at T wharf today. Eight vessels tied up at the pier with catches, one of them being the new steam trawler Wave. Arrivals: Steamer Wave 36,000 yds. schooners Mary C. Santos 53,500, Quannapowitt 37,000, Appomattox 28,000, Muriel 22,000, Royal & Leeds 19,000, Jubilee 22,000 and Wodan 2500. The Wave also had 1000 pounds soles, 7000 scrod and 1500 butterfish. Dealers' quotations per hundredweight were: Steak cod \$6.25, market cod \$3, haddock \$3.50, pollock \$3, large hake \$3.75, medium hake \$2.75, and eusk \$3.25.

More fresh mackerel was brought to T wharf today, a fleet of four sail bringing in catches as follows: Schooner Monarch 9000 tins, eight barrels salt mackerel, steamer Mildred Agnes 9000 tins, both from off Cape Cod; schooner Ralph L. Hall 6000 medium fresh, 13 barrels small, seven barrels medium salt mackerel, and the skip Pearl one barrel fresh tins and three swordfish from off Chatham. Dealers prices were: Large 32 cents each, medium 10 cents, tins 8 cents per pound. Swordfish sold for 18 cents per pound, the highest quotation since the opening of the season, early in the summer.

Despite the scarcity of fresh groundfish in the local market during the past several days, statistics show that the fish is more plentiful now than it was at this time last year. During the seven days ending Thursday night 60 vessels tied up at T wharf with 1,918,035 pounds of fresh groundfish, while for the same period of 1912 there were 58 vessels in with 1,663,650 pounds, according to statistics issued today.

Hailing for 115,000 pounds of salt halibut, 15,000 salt cod and 45 barrels "flax," the schooner Senator arrived at Gloucester today. She is the first salt halibut fisherman of this season's fleet to reach home. Other arrivals today, women: Elk 15,000 pounds fresh halibut, 30,000 fresh fish; Azorian 5000 fresh pollock, Thelma 8000 fresh halibut and 8000 fresh fish, and the Veda McKown from Boston with 106 barrels salt mackerel. Steamers landed 800 barrels fresh blueback herring Thursday afternoon and evening.

English shipyards were exceptionally busy constructing steam trawlers, etc., during 1912, according to a report received here today. At Hull, England, 63 steam fishing vessels of which 54 were trawlers, were launched last year for use on the North Sea and other nearby fishing grounds.

When the two-masted schooner George Temple which left Salem Tuesday afternoon sprung a leak off Seguin, Me., Capt. Austin Hammond and Mrs. Hammond of West Bristol; Nathan Butler, who had taken passage to Waterville to attend Colby college; and a sailor escaped in two small boats. They were subsequently picked up by the lobster steamer Lucretia. The Temple, loaded with furniture, provisions and fuel, was owned by Captain Hammond. The craft was built at New London, Conn., in 1866, and registered 44 tons net.

Aided by Captain Sparrow and crew of the Point Allerton life-saving station in their powerful motor boat, the two-masted schooner Pocasset, Capt. A. E. Carroll, from Rondout, N. Y., for Salem, was released from Point Allerton bar at midnight and safely moored near Ft. Warren. The vessel is loaded with a cargo of molding sand and was blown ashore in the early evening when unfavorable conditions were met.

Coastwise steamers were delayed considerably in reaching port today by unfavorable conditions along the coast. The

Norwegian steamer Thorsa, Captain Hansen, from Cape Cruz, Cuba, via Newport News, with a cargo of sugar, passed through Vineyard sound late Thursday and was due early today. Up to noon she had not been heard from, however, and probably anchored below until clear weather. The fruit steamer Belita, from Banes, Cuba, with bananas, was also due this morning, but had not arrived this afternoon. The revenue practice cutter Itasca, from New York, came in today and took up an anchorage in the harbor opposite the New Haven docks.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Halifax (Br), Hawes, Charlotte, P. E. I., Hawkesbury, C. B. and Halifax, N. S.
Str City of Memphis, Garfield, Savannah.
Str Perain, Paige, Philadelphia.
Str Massachusetts, Colbeth, New York.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Lincoff, Portland, Me.
Str City of Rockland, Hawthorne, Bath, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str J. O. Ellison.
Str Prince Arthur (Br), New York.
Str Howard, from Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk.
Schr Pochasset, Carroll, Hudson River for Salem.
Barkentine John S. Emery, Davis, New York.
Tg H. A. Mathis, Ross, Provincetown.
Tg Sadie Ross, Beverly, tug ltr.
Tg John T. Donohue, Moon, Edgewater, tug ltr Pittsford, Dunmore and Troy.

Cleared
Str Bohemian (Br) Hiseo, Liverpool.
Str Governor Cobb, Allan, Portland.
Str Nantucket, Berry, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str Massachusetts, Colbeth, New York.
Str City of Memphis, Garfield, Savannah.
Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Lincoff, Portland.
Str City of Rockland, Hawthorne, Bath.
Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yorkmouth, N. S.

Sailed
Str Anglian (Br), London; Bella (Br), Port Antonio; Nantucket, Baltimore via Newport News; Massachusetts, New York; Parisian (Br), Glasgow; Joseph W. Fordney, Baltimore; Everett, Lambert's point; Kentucky (Dan), Montreal; P. E. L. Pillsbury, tug ltr Chas F. Pritchard, Lynn; Gwalia, Norfolk, tug ltr Emeline and Vassie; Western, Guttenberg, tug ltr J. H. Rutter, Thomas L. Parker and Smyrna; schr Emma W. Day, Jonesport, Me.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Lusitania, Liverpool and Queenstown; City of Montgomery, Savannah; Themistocles, Mediterranean ports; El Sud, Galveston; Manzanillo, New Orleans; Caroline, Havre via Quebec; Sibiro, Frontera; Mexico, Veracruz, Progreso and Havana.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
SAND KEY, Sept. 17.—Pad, str Ruby, Philadelphia for New Orleans; Lord Downshire, Galveston for Liverpool; Energie, New York for Tampico; Nitoulan, Cardiff, west west; Antilla, New York for Tampico; schr Mary L. Baxter, Baltimore for Tampa.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 18.—Arrd, str Cretan, Baltimore for Jacksonville, and proceeded.

SHI, str Merrimack, Baltimore; Elbe, Ferdinandia.

SAUNDERSTOWN, Sept. 18.—Arrd, str Grace P. Willard, Providence for New River; Wm P. Hood, Philadelphia for Fall River.

TAMPA, Sept. 18.—Arrd, str Nueces, New York via Key West for Mobile; schr Mary E. H. G. Dow, Perth Amboy.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 18.—Arrd, str Sommers N. Smith, Boston for New York, tug ltr Albany, Passaic and Tawthorne, and proceeded.

Pad, str J. H. Devereaux, Boston for Norfolk; derelict destroyer Seneca, Halifax, N. S., for New York; tug Gypsum King, tug ltr three bgs from New York for Windsor, N. S.

Sld, tug Piedmont, tug ltr Nos. 10, 18 and 23, Portsmouth for Baltimore.

GROWTH SEEN FOR BOSTON PORT

Rapid strides in the import and export trade through the port of Boston is foreseen by Carl Vollrath, general agent in Germany, and W. S. Dallia, director general in Europe of the American Express Company, who are in the United States on a business trip. The advent of direct steamship connections with the European continent is said to be most advantageous to Boston, and Boston and New England manufacturers and importers are urged to utilize the port facilities in cooperation with the transatlantic lines.

Mr. Vollrath interviewed D. O. Ives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe & Leather Association, Thursday, and Mr. Dallia conferred with several railroad officials. Mr. Vollrath has left for New York with Harry Gee, foreign traffic manager of the American Express Company. Mr. Dallia stopped off at Woods Hole.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
Str. Paul, for Southampton..... Sept. 19
Str. Berlin, for Mediterranean ports..... Sept. 20
Str. Arcadia, for Liverpool..... Sept. 20
Str. Imperator, for Hamburg..... Sept. 20
Str. Kronland, Antwerp via Dover..... Sept. 20
Str. Atlantic, for Southampton..... Sept. 20
Str. Minnewaska, for London..... Sept. 20
Str. Patricia, for Hamburg..... Sept. 20
Str. Tonchambau, for Havre..... Sept. 20
Str. Russia, for Rotterdam..... Sept. 20
Str. Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen..... Sept. 20
Str. Potsdam, for Rotterdam..... Sept. 20
Str. Stambul, Mediterranean ports..... Sept. 20
Str. Venezia, for Mediterranean ports..... Sept. 20
Str. Aquila, for Hamburg..... Sept. 20
Str. Florida, for Havre..... Sept. 20
Str. La Provence, for Havre..... Sept. 20
Str. Atlantic, for Liverpool..... Sept. 20
Str. Campanello, for Rotterdam..... Sept. 20
Str. Pacific, for Liverpool..... Sept. 20
Str. Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen..... Sept. 20
Str. United States, for Copenhagen..... Sept. 20
Str. Louis, for Southampton..... Sept. 20
Str. California, for Glasgow..... Sept. 20
Str. Chicago, for Havre..... Sept. 20
Str. Finland, for Antwerp via Dover..... Sept. 20
Str. Minnewaska, for London..... Sept. 20
Str. Oceanic, for Southampton..... Sept. 20
Str. Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen..... Sept. 20
Str. New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam..... Sept. 20
Str. Roma, for Marseilles..... Sept. 20

WESTBOUND
Sailings from Liverpool
Str. Bohemian, for Liverpool..... Sept. 20
Str. Canopic, for Naples and Genoa..... Sept. 20
Str. Canopic, for Liverpool..... Sept. 20
Str. Canopic, for Hamburg..... Sept. 20
Str. Canopic, for Liverpool..... Sept. 20
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Sailings from Montreal
Str. Canopic, for Liverpool..... Sept. 20
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Sailings from London
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Sailings from New York
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Sailings from New York
Str. Canopic, for Liverpool..... Sept. 20
Str. Canopic, for Liverpool..... Sept.

Financial and Railway Developments Investments

NEW FINANCING AUTHORIZED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO

Directors Decide to Issue \$10,000,000 4-1/2 Per Cent Equipment Trust Certificates, Recently Approved by Maryland Public Service Commission

NEW YORK—The directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at their meeting Thursday decided to issue \$10,000,000 4-1/2 per cent equipment trust certificates of 1913. These certificates were authorized by the Maryland public service commission in May last, and they have been purchased by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co.

The resignations of Capt. John P. Green and Joseph Wood as directors of the company were accepted, but no action was taken toward filling the vacancies.

The following statement was made:

"At the meeting of the board of directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company held today the sale of \$10,000,000 Baltimore & Ohio equipment trusts of 1913 was approved and an offering of the bonds is anticipated shortly. The bonds are dated April 1, 1913, bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest and extending over a period of 10 years with the customary annual payment. Ten per cent cash payment is made by the company on account of the equipment, which consists of 151 locomotives, 111 pieces all-steel passenger equipment and 3800 steel gondola and hopper cars. Some additional equipment to the value of about \$2,000,000 will be required to complete the trusts."

On June 11 the company sold \$20,000,000 one-year 5 per cent secured notes due July 1, 1914, the proceeds from a part of which were utilized in retiring \$11,557,000 C. H. & D. collateral trust purchased money 4 per cent notes that matured on July 1 last, and the balance for other corporate purposes. Early in January also the company made arrangements for the creation of a \$83,250,000 20-year 4 1/2 per cent convertible bond issue, dated March 1, 1913. Therefore, since the beginning of the current year the company has accomplished new financing to the extent of \$33,250,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30 last, according to the preliminary figures, the Baltimore & Ohio earned a surplus over preferred stock dividend of about \$10,850,000 which is equal to 7.12 per cent on the \$152,244,988 common stock outstanding. This compares with 7.58 per cent in the previous year, 6.89 per cent in 1911, 9.14 per cent in 1910 and 7.45 per cent in 1909. The road's exhibit for the 1913 fiscal period would have been much more favorable had it not been for the loss incurred as a result of the floods in Ohio last spring which not only tied up business for a time, but caused very heavy increases in operating ex-

penses, especially maintenance. It was estimated at the time that the company had lost several millions of dollars from damage done by the floods. The official estimate, however, places the amount entailed in overcoming the physical damage at \$3,000,000, while the completion of some of the permanent work such as replacing of wooden with iron bridges will entail another \$1,000,000.

Although the company suffered severely from the floods, its current earnings are satisfactory, and assuming that there will not be a recurrence of floods in the territory served this year, there should be a very liberal surplus shown available for dividends on the common stock even after meeting interest charges on the increased outstanding obligations. Gross earnings are at present much in excess of a year ago, although the higher operating expenses have made it possible to save only about half the gain in this respect for the improvement in net. In July there was an improvement in gross revenues of almost \$800,000 and the net increased about \$300,000 over the corresponding period a year ago.

The principal increase for the month was in conducting transportation expense which rose over \$400,000. Maintenance allowances were about on a par with a year ago, there having been an increase of about \$120,000 in way and structures outlays and a reduction of \$102,300 in equipment, compared with July last year. Transportation costs on the eastern railroads, however, have been increased materially during the past few months by reason of higher wages paid, and at present the wage question with respect to the conductors and trainmen is awaiting adjustment.

Many are inclined to believe that, if wages continue to rise in the future, the only solution will be higher freight rates by the eastern roads or there will most surely be a reduction in dividends by some important systems and a consequent detriment to their credit. Without the payment of a satisfactory return in the form of dividends railroad stocks will become less popular and this will in turn impair the credit of the roads unable to maintain present rates. There are, of course, some roads entering New York that enjoy earnings so large as to permit the higher wages without in any way affecting the current dividends being paid, while others are carrying about all the expense possible to bear.

BEEF SUPPLY PROBLEM YET TO BE SOLVED

NEW YORK—When beef was abundant, people took no more thought of its conservation than of protecting the big game. When prices began to pinch, they took it out in criticism of the packers, which diverted attention from the prime cause. Homesteaders were drawing a constantly narrowing circle around the range steer. He is now making his last stand in the semi-arid regions.

But the farms are not producing beef. Notice how supply has declined in recent years:

Year	Population	Beef supply
1913	93,327,000	36,000,000
1912	92,988,000	37,200,000
1911	92,502,000	37,000,000
1910	92,000,000	36,700,000
1909	91,500,000	36,400,000

Steers form the main supply of beef, and these of all ages never constitute more than one third of the second column. Reducing supply of cattle to a per capita basis, the proportion is:

Year	Per capita	Per capita
1913	0.38	0.37
1912	0.40	0.38
1911	0.41	0.39
1910	0.42	0.40
1909	0.43	0.41

Between Jan. 1, 1912 and 1913, the animals in the second column decreased 11.5 per cent, and 37 per cent between 1907 and 1913. The average annual prices published by the Price Current show that between 1906 and end of 1912, fat cattle at Chicago advanced 50.9 per cent. The wholesale price of dressed beef, of course, kept pace.

Much has been expected of the free entry of cattle and meat. From imports of beef from Argentina it has been deduced that 8,000,000 pounds of beef would come in the year. But it averages only 1 1/4 ounces a year for each person. Argentina has only 29,000,000 head of cattle. The herd has not increased in four years. European demand fairly equals her supply. Canada has only 6,800,000 head, of which 35 per cent are dairy cows. There is a world-wide shortage of cattle. Taking off the tariff may help check the upward trend of prices, but does not solve the question of supply.

The problem of our future beef supply is to be worked out in our own borders.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw markets unchanged. London beets firm. September, 9s 7 1/2d; October, 9s 3 1/2d; May, 9s 7 1/2d.

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE SEATS

PHILADELPHIA—The Stock Exchange seat of Clarence H. Wilbanks was sold today to B. W. Frazier for \$60,000.

RECOVERY IN HIGH GRADE BOND PRICES

Rapid Rise in Railroad Issues Has Been Feature of Market Lately—Rather Wide Fluctuations This Year

INDUSTRIAL ISSUES

The relatively rapid recovery in prices of high grade railroad bonds has featured the bond market since midsummer. A comparison of the average price of five such railroad bonds, all legal investments for Massachusetts savings, with five representative industrial bonds, discloses very little difference in the recovery from the low point of this year. The railroads regained 2 1/2 points of lost selling value, and the industrials 2.925 points. Very naturally the convertible issues scored a more material advance, with an average of 4.275 points for five leading bonds. Five gas and electric issues came back an average of 1.375 points.

The following table summarizes the foregoing, and also shows the average fluctuation this year of each group, that is, the range from the high to the low:

	At close	At low	At adv.
High grade R. R.	96.35	93.475	2.875
Convertible class	97.175	92.9	4.275
Industrial class	95.775	93.85	1.925
Gas & electric	98.425	96.85	1.575

In this table the point that catches the eye is the advance of 2 1/2 points in the gilt-edged railroad group, or practically the same as the rise in industrials and almost twice that of the gas and electric securities. It will be noted that the difference between the average high and low prices this year of the railroad bonds is nearly 6 points, against 5 for the industrials and 3 1/2 for the public utility bonds. In other words the superior investment has fluctuated the most widely.

This is a condition created largely by the fact that in the decline of this year the lowest yield bonds—municipal and railroad—have been hardest hit. The higher average yield of public service and industrial bonds has in a measure sustained the price, and holders have not therefore experienced the same temptation to sell for the purpose of reinvesting at higher income yield.

PROBABLE NEW FINANCING FOR THE ST. PAUL

NEW YORK—It is understood that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has under consideration a comprehensive plan for new financing that makes provision for the road's needs for a long time to come.

This does not mean that the road is to offer securities for sale at the present time but that the terms, if carried to consummation, will place it in a position to satisfactorily care for all its future needs.

Although the present program is said to be in its most tentative stages, it is understood that it calls for the authorization of a refunding mortgage on the entire St. Paul system. This, it is pointed out, will be sufficiently large to not only care for the refunding of present outstanding obligations as they mature, but at the same time take care of its financial needs in the future.

It is impossible to obtain any details regarding the matter at present, but it is believed that none of the present outstanding bonds will be called in for the present, but as they mature bonds covered by the new mortgage will be issued to take their place.

Possibly the stockholders at the annual meeting, which is to be held on Sept. 27, may be asked to ratify the new mortgage, providing all the details in connection with it can be arranged prior to that time.

In this connection, however, it is impossible to learn just what procedure will be taken. As a matter of fact, it is said that plans have not reached the stage as yet that will warrant a positive statement one way or the other.

CONTRACT FOR CAST IRON PIPE

NEW YORK—City of Cleveland has awarded to United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company a contract for 3000 tons of 3-inch to 48-inch cast iron pipe. Price was \$24.50 delivered on the street, making total gross to the company \$73,500.

The company has also been awarded the contract to furnish 600 tons of pipe to San Francisco.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD EARNINGS

NEW YORK—Directors of North German Lloyd Steamship Company issued a statement that earnings for eight months ended Aug. 31 amount to approximately 61,000,000 marks, compared with 51,000,000 marks for full calendar year 1912.

North German Lloyd has under active way and in contemplation new steamship tonnage aggregating 136,000 tons.

ATLANTIC GULF LINES MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

It is understood that net earnings of Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies for July made a most substantial increase of over \$200,000. Comparison is made with a strike period in 1912, which, of course, accounts for the bulk of this very satisfactory gain.

Atlantic, Gulf is operating every steamer in its fleet to maximum capacity, and could use more tonnage were any available.

On fact, today the most serious question with which the management is contending is an adequate supply of tonnage. Considerable publicity has been given to the new steamers which have been added to Atlantic, Gulf from time to time under the present management. Many fine new boats have been built and paid for without sale of additional securities to the public.

But it is a fact that on Dec. 31 last Atlantic, Gulf had no more tonnage than in 1910 and only 15,000 tons more than in 1909. In other words, despite all the new steamers built, there have been enough discarded or sold for what they would bring to result in a practically stationary condition so far as total tonnage is concerned for the last four years. In the interval \$5,000,000 of earnings has been added.

Two new boats have recently been ordered for the Mallory line to be finished in the summer of 1914. This winter two more boats either for the Mallory or Ward line will probably be decided upon. But it takes time as well as money to acquire new steamers and the Atlantic, Gulf management has ever since Jan. 1 found its policy of building new modern steamers of large carrying capacity amply vindicated.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 19)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—M. Samuels of M. Samuels & Co., Towson.
Bradford, Pa.—R. W. Crabb of Katz & Goldsmith; U. S.
Chicago—E. F. Carpenter, of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex st.
Chicago—Stanley Longmire and F. A. Case of Sears Roebuck & Co.; 230 Summer st.
Cincinnati—Joe Glasburg of Marx Shoe & Mer. Co.; Essex.
Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham; U. S.
Lynchburg, Va.—A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Milwaukee—Adam Meyer of Meyer B. & S. Co.; Bellevue.
Newark, N. J.—Aug. Wright and W. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. G. Sauters of W. H. Chadock Shoe Co.; U. S.
Pence, P. R.—J. Colom of Homar Colom & Co.; U. S.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Juan, P. R.—Miguel Linares; U. S.
Savannah, Ga.—Max Burestein; U. S.
Savannah, Ga.—C. E. Hyman; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—E. Epstein; U. S.
Tulsa, Okla.—G. Kaplitke of W. L. Midler & Co.; U. S.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Control of petroleum field of over 1200 square miles in Colombia has been secured by Colombian Syndicate Ltd., of Canada.

President Baer has directed that steel cars be purchased for every division of the Reading. He has already ordered 55 steel cars from Bethlehem Steel Company costing \$14,000 apiece, a total of \$770,000, all to be placed on the New York division.

A Paris cable says that with all the good news the stock market is disappointing, probably due to feeling that prices are high, as well as pending new issues at attractive price; first will be \$5,000,000 Banco el Hoga Argentina 5 per cent bonds, then \$20,000,000 Brazilian Railway 6s at 98, and later \$4,000,000 Morocco bonds guaranteed by the French government.

NEW YORK—A slight reaction in the primary markets for turpentine was reflected in the New York market for the spirits yesterday when local operators generally lowered their prices a half cent to 42 1/2¢ per gallon ex-yard, though a few handlers continued to hold out for 43¢.

Rosin—Common and good strained grades are still selling fairly freely at \$4.20 but there is little demand for the other low descriptions and medium varieties and the pale grades remain devoid of all except a meager inquiry.

The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$4.20, Graded B \$4.20 @ 4.50, D \$4.25 @ 4.50, E \$4.30 @ 4.50, F \$4.30 @ 4.50, G \$4.30 @ 4.50, H \$4.30 @ 4.50, I \$4.30 @ 4.50, J \$4.30 @ 4.50, K \$4.30 @ 4.50, L \$4.30 @ 4.50, M \$4.30 @ 4.50, N \$4.30 @ 4.50, O \$4.30 @ 4.50, P \$4.30 @ 4.50, Q \$4.30 @ 4.50, R \$4.30 @ 4.50, S \$4.30 @ 4.50, T \$4.30 @ 4.50, U \$4.30 @ 4.50, V \$4.30 @ 4.50, W \$4.30 @ 4.50, X \$4.30 @ 4.50, Y \$4.30 @ 4.50, Z \$4.30 @ 4.50.

Tar and pitch—As spot stocks of both kiln-burned and retort tar continue very scanty, local operators are still asking an abnormally high figure for them, averaging \$8.50, but, for deliveries within 10 days, they are offering 10 barrel lots at \$8.50 @ 7.50. Pitch remains dull and almost neglected, though still offered, quoted at \$4.25 @ 4.50.

NEW YORK—Pennsylvania will not put any directors on Southern Pacific board, by right of its investment holdings of the stock of that road or for any other reason. This may be stated flatly and without qualification.

The present policy is simply that of the late A. J. Cassat, who accepted authority of the commerce commission as a sufficient safeguard against competition and inaugurated release of control of Chesapeake & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio, and Norfolk & Western, the stock of which had been held for purely strategic purposes.

Pennsylvania works its officers hard and has no idea of spending their service in interlocking directorates, where it can possibly be avoided. Pennsylvania stockholders will be protected in their Southern Pacific property, but only in the same way as any other stockholder in the latter road.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 61 1/2¢, up 1/4¢; Mexican dollars, 46¢, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver, 28 1/2d, up 3-16d.

SOUTH STATION IS BUSIEST IN UNITED STATES

Claims Distinction of Handling More People, More Trains, More Baggage and More Mail Than Any Other Terminal

FIGURES BY MONTHS

Although the new Grand Central terminal in New York City is the largest railway station in this country, Boston's South station can still claim the distinction of being the busiest railway terminal on this continent, if not in the world, handling more trains, more people, more baggage and more mail every day than any other station.

Through these two railroad terminals at the ends of the New Haven road there have passed in one year over 50,000,000 passengers, or more than half the population of the United States. The New Haven shares Grand Central with New York Central road and South station with Boston & Albany.

In the year ended June 30, 1913, 5,943,474 more people passed through South station than Grand Central. The total of passengers in and out of South station was 28,347,399. The total passing in or out of Grand Central was 22,403,295—a daily average of 77,664 persons, against 81,370 for the Grand Central terminal. Here are the figures by months for each:

	So. station	Grand Central
July	2,284,500	1,709,846
August	2,315,000	1,837,524
September	2,290,484	1,871,229
October	2,592,245	1,906,801
November	2,426,400	1,829,461
December	2,434,052	1,863,416
January	2,491,967	1,891,382
February	2,130,615	1,618,526
March	2,245,031	1,902,549
April	2,397,717	1,896,327
May	2,451,496	2,023,402
June	2,219,983	1,971,742
Total	28,347,399	22,403,295

In number of trains handled each day South station also continues to be ahead of Grand Central. Almost twice as many trains enter or leave the former as compared with the latter. Average number of cars to a train is greater at the Grand Central station than at the South station owing to the fact that traffic of the South station is distributed over more lines.

Trains entering and leaving the South station in the 24-hour period on weekdays now number 843. When the South station was opened in 1900, only 737 trains a day were handled. The number of weekday trains handled at the Grand Central in the same period is 450. On Sundays the number at the South station is 328 and at the Grand Central 249. In the rush hour at the South station 91 trains leave in 60 minutes, more than twice the number operated from the Grand Central.

The figures for trains do not represent by any means the total movement of engines and cars, as they do not include transfer movements to and from the storage yards. On weekdays, for example, at the South station, 372 empty trains are hauled into or out of the station and 345 engines without trains move in or out from the roundhouses, making a total train movement at the station of 1590 trains and engines. The total train movement on weekdays at Grand Central is 764.

In the year ending June 30, 226,391 more people departed from the Grand Central than arrived there, and there was an increase in the total number using the station of 842,674 over the previous year. That Grand Central has hardly begun to do the business for which it was designed is shown by the fact that while approximately 62,000 people use it daily now the station when completed will have a capacity to handle 70,000 people in one hour. Twenty-one tracks have still to be completed and put in use at the Grand Central, whereas all the tracks at the South station are now in use with the exception of the two suburban loop tracks, the operation of which must await the substitution of electricity for steam.

NOT REPRESENTED ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC BOARD

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MILLIONS HAVE BEEN SPENT IN ERIE ROAD'S IMPROVEMENTS

Property Has Been Brought Up to a Fine Physical Condition and Soon Will Be Double-Track System Between New York and Chicago—Dividend Talk

NEW YORK—Those familiar with the Erie railroad point out that millions of dollars have been expended on the property for improvements, betterments and new equipment, since dividends were discontinued a few years ago, and the road today is in better shape physically than ever before. Its equipment is of the most modern design and its capacity for handling business greater than at any time since the road was built. Within a short time it will be a complete double-track system between New York and Chicago, and will also be in a position for the handling of freight second to none of the large trunk lines plying between the two points mentioned.

In view of the large amounts that have been devoted to building up the property, it is the belief in some influential circles that the road could resume dividends on its preferred stocks, or at least the first preferred, and continue payments until the full 4 per cent limit for each class is reached. If earnings improve in the future as they have in the past, after the full 4 per cent is reached on the preferred stocks, there should be little difficulty in disbursing something on the common stock. This, however, is a development which need not be expected for a long time to come, as it undoubtedly would be the part of wisdom to conserve surplus earnings over preferred stock payments, for a time at least, and put them back into the property.

The showing of the Erie during the last fiscal period is a good indication of what the road is able to do under fairly satisfactory operating conditions. Notwithstanding the floods of last spring there was a surplus over fixed charges for the year of more than \$8,000,000, which is sufficient to pay a full 4 per cent on the \$47,892,400 first and \$16,000,000 second preferred stock with a balance to spare of about \$5,550,000. This is equal to 4.94 per cent on the \$112,378,900 outstanding common stock. In the previous year the company earned about 4 1/2 per cent on its common stock, against 2.52 per cent in 1911, 2.89 per cent in 1910, and 0.35 per cent in 1909.

Practically all of the surplus for the last fiscal period has been absorbed for improvements and betterments in connection with the double-track work referred to above. There was appropriated from income for the year \$705,519 for sinking and other reserve funds, which is

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL CO. EXPENSES FOR IMPROVEMENTS

NEW YORK—J. C. Maben, president of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, says that the company had sold about 40,000 tons of iron so far this month. The output from the three furnaces in blast is at the rate of 30,000 tons a month. For the first two months the sales have been double the output. At the present time the company has in its yards in the neighborhood of 60,000 tons of iron. Preparations are being made to put one or more additional furnaces in blast. In fact, three could be put in on short notice.

This year's budget calls for the expenditure of some \$600,000 for improvement and betterment. Already practically one half of this amount has been paid out. The entire sum will be taken from earnings. The biggest piece of work in progress is the building of four new washers at the coal mines. Later it is probable that additional coke ovens will be constructed. A considerable amount will be expended during the year for minor improvements. The management of the Sloss-Sheffield Company has always pursued the policy of paying for improvements out of earnings. No stock

or bonds have been issued for this purpose. Within the 11 years since Mr. Maben assumed the presidency of the company the capacity has been greatly increased, without any addition to the capitalization. Because of the extensive improvements that are being made it is said to be unlikely that dividends will be resumed on the common stock during the present fiscal year.

Iron is selling freely in the Birmingham district on the basis of \$11.50 for No. 2 foundry. This is in comparison with the low figure of \$10 a ton some months ago. Mr. Maben believes that the southern iron market will continue strong for some time. Those best informed attribute the advance in the common stock of the Sloss-Sheffield company from the low price of 23 to the present quotation of 36, largely to the improved condition of the iron market. The preferred stock, which has always paid 7 per cent a year in dividends, is closely held for investment. The total transactions in it for a year were small.

It is understood that some of the original holders of the security have never parted with their shares.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY STOCK ASSESSMENT

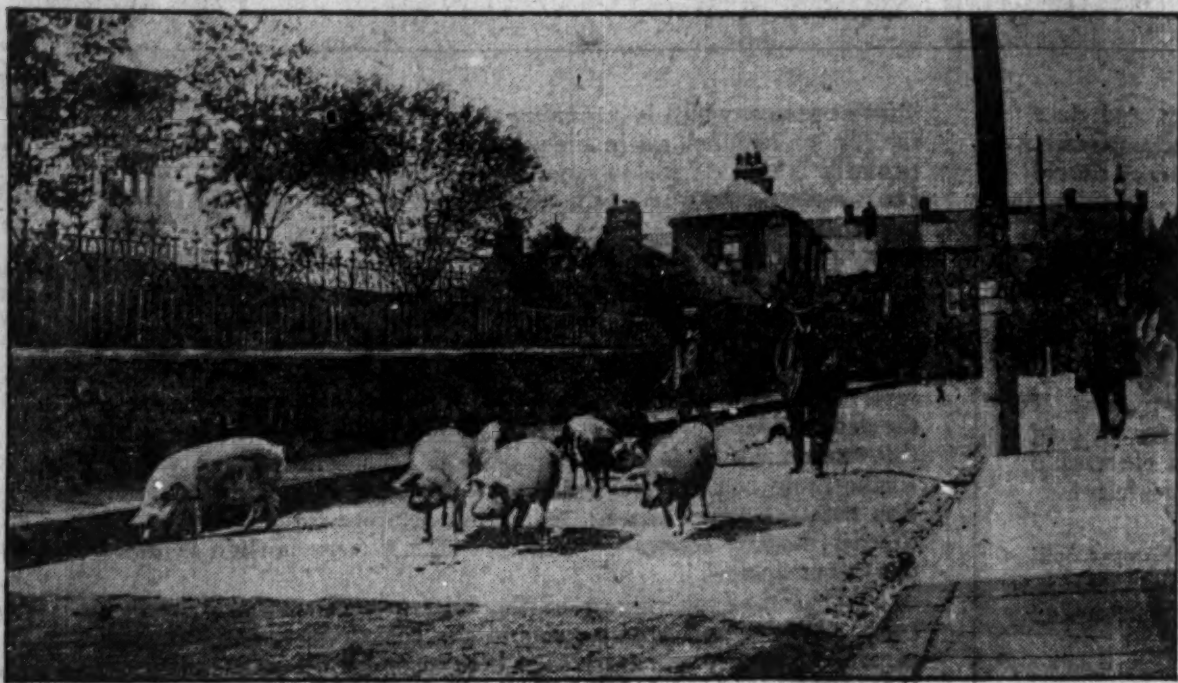
PHILADELPHIA—According to latest reports, Philadelphia Electric assessment is expected of \$5 per share, of which \$1.50 is to be credited, or "marked up," from surplus and \$3.50 paid in cash. On 1,000,000 shares, the cash assessment would put \$3,500,000 into treasury. The marking up would require \$1,500,000. This would be deducted from accumulated surplus, which at close of 1912 was \$1,878,913. Surplus for the current year after dividends is likely to be \$700,000 or \$800,000. With this added to previous surplus, marking up of \$1.50 per share could be accomplished and still leave accumulated profit and loss surplus \$1,000,000 to \$1,100,000.

Net for 1913 is expected to be well over \$1,800,000,

SIDELINE NOTES

Thursday, Oct. 2, \$18 Seats
Friday, Oct. 3, \$10 Seats
At 10 A. M., Symphony Hall

THE HOME FORUM



Homeward Bound After the Fair, Wexford, Ireland

THE trading town of Wexford, Ireland, was named by the Danes. It was first called Waesford or Wash-ford, and nestled beside the bay formed by the peaceful river Slaney, so beloved by fishermen. The river is said to take its name from Sliainthe, the Firbolg king, whose adventurous galleys found a harbor two miles wide and twice as long safe anchorage 8000 years ago. It has been the favorite, landing place for adventurous strangers ever since then, until the increasing size of the ships made it impossible for any drawing over 16 feet to

cross the bar even at high water. This is still the "bar" to Wexford's overseas trade, but has been partly overcome by the making of Rosslare harbor, four miles to the south. Here the unadventurous traveler can land in comfort after a two and a half hours' passage from Fishguard in Wales. A very early writer (580 B. C.) is said to have written of Wexford harbor:

"Kings of the lakes this lake of the south, Loch Garmen of the bright-poets, Branching broad haven of the ships, Assembly plain of the light boats."

Traditional history says that a Celtic

tribe from Belgium came to settle in Wexford, then the Danes came and built the town, fortifying it with a strong wall to discourage the incursions of the inland tribes, whose nominal heads, the kings of Leinster, held great fairs in the neighborhood. At the time Patrick was preaching in northern Ireland and the plains of Meath, Ibharr came and for "thrice 50 years" his school flourished on the tiny island of Beg Erin in Wexford harbor. Fishing was carried on here, and when Henry the Second's army arrived 240 worth of herrings was provided for its food.

Two of Earl Strongbow's generals settled near where they landed, Fitzstephen and Maurice Fitzgerald, the latter feudal lord being represented even now by Lady Maurice Fitzgerald, who for several years has been president of the Wexford board of guardians. A good many of Cromwell's Puritan army stayed on in Wexford as farmers. A chronicler of 150 years ago says that farm produce, oysters, and herrings were traded to many parts of the world, principally to "Liverpool, Barbados, Norway and Bordeaux," and Wexford quay was "small but vastly pretty, with a good warm water-house." Now, the farm implements and machines made here are known in many lands, and the produce of its bacon factory equally so. Signs of its activities can hardly be seen on a sunny day in summer, if railway arrangements give the traveler

an hour or two to wander through its antique, crooked streets—15 feet wide, opposite White's Hotel—but all the same, Wexford is the principal town on one of the most prosperous and progressive counties in Ireland, represented in Parliament by Sir Thomas Esmonde, and the home of the family of John Redmond, the leader of the National party.

Swan Creek

Stream, stream, stream,
Oh, the willows by the stream;
The poplars and the willows
And the gravel all agleam!

Oh, oh, oh,
And the mourning-doves sang "Oh!"
From their hiding in the oak tops,
Looking on the world below.

Sky, sky, sky,
And all wide and round the sky,
With the white clouds rising, coming,
Coming, shining, drifting by.

Home, home, home,
And beyond the wood was home,
With the old road leading ready,
Where the open door said come.

Dream, dream, dream,
Now I wake not but I dream
Of the old road and the ring-doves
And the willows by the stream.

—Williston Fish in Poetry.

Courtesy Real and Sincere

Margaret [Fuller] had the attributes of a lady; a courtesy so real and sincere that it reached the chambermaid, the mantua maker and all who served her for money.—Emerson.

SPIRITUAL UNITY AMONG MEN

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE advancing stages of human progress have been marked by an ever increasing sense of fellowship. Beginning with the rude banding together of the aborigines for purposes of defense, the growth of communal effort has been steady, until today mankind is joined as never before in the search for human betterment. All this reveals more or less advance, but does not close analysis show that even in these times social unity is to a great extent founded on fear, on belief in a power apart from the omnipotent God, good? Such a union is merely a house built on the sands, which cannot stand. The instinct which constantly tends to draw mankind together, however, hints

at a fundamental truth, and Christian Science is rendering a service of inestimable value in emphasizing afresh the Bible teachings as to the only true basis of unity.

This foundation stone which must underlie all building which is to endure, is the realization and demonstration of the fact that God, the divine Principle of the real or spiritual universe, never has been, and never can be, separated for one instant from His idea, man. To gain even a partial realization of this wondrous unity any sense of a personal or finite God must be abandoned, and one must accept the spiritual import of the Scriptures, which shows God to be infinite Mind, Spirit, Life, Truth, and Love. If, then, man is one with Spirit, he must be spiritual, and his needs are supplied by Spirit. This understanding at once destroys all which would separate a man from his brother, for, God being the source of supply, His resources must be unlimited, sufficient to provide bountifully for all, and there is, therefore, no cause for harmful competition or rivalry among men.

Looking at the subject from a slightly different angle, if God is admitted to be the only Life of man, indestructible and eternal, there need be no friction as to the best method of preserving a false sense of material existence inasmuch as this "carnal man" must be put off to bring to light the true man, made in God's image and likeness. It will be seen, then, that health is a condition of Mind, not of matter, and no one will seek to deny the right of the individual to gain bodily harmony by turning unreservedly to God for help in time of sickness.

He who is ever declaring his oneness with infinite Truth is daily gaining that knowledge which is from above, and ceases to advance his merely human opinions or to quarrel over them. He gains a broader and more tolerant viewpoint and is willing to let his fellow men work out their own salvation as they see fit, knowing that in due season all will come to know God as He is. He becomes increasingly conscious that, since God is Mind, there is and can be but one Mind, and resting in this assurance, he ceases to add his voice to the babel of this world.

The knowledge of man's unity with divine Love, in the final analysis, destroys all sense of hatred, wiping out its manifestations of envy, jealousy and kindred disturbers of peace and happiness. He who knows himself at one with Love, must of necessity manifest this Love toward every one and everything. No material supposition can find entrance into his consciousness to destroy this harmony. The limited sense of love which would include within its boundaries only the chosen few, gives place to

Pony Express Riders Bridged American Continent

10 words; from New York and the Atlantic coast the charge would be \$6.90 for 10 words.

On April 3 a great crowd gathered before the St. Joseph postoffice and listened to speeches. At 7:30 p. m. the pouch with despatches for the Sacramento Union, the Alta Californian, and San Francisco Bulletin, and 40 letters and five private telegrams were brought out and fastened to the pony's saddle by the mayor of the city. Amid shouts and cheers the rider galloped away. Along the route at a distance of 5 and 10 miles were stations. At each of these the rider would find saddled and bridled a fresh pony. The pouch was transferred and the rider was off as quickly as the pony could scamper. The first 140 miles was made in 13 hours. Ft. Kearney must be reached in 34 hours. Great Salt Lake City in 124, Carson City in 188, Sacramento in 234 and San Francisco in 240. There were rejoicings in all the towns

through which the pony express passed, guns were fired and speeches made. At Sacramento the Legislature adjourned in honor of the event, shops and houses were gay with flags and crowds blocked the streets along which the rider would go. At five o'clock on the afternoon of April 13 he came galloping along, followed by a wild band of horsemen who had met him far out on the plains. A shouting multitude with bells and cannon hurrahed him in. Pony and rider went by steamboat to San Francisco where they were escorted by the militia and a torchlight procession. Bonfires and fireworks celebrated them nearly all night.

The first overland pony express from the Pacific coast went eastward on April 3 and at 5 o'clock on April 13 was in St. Joseph. Here, too, was a festival to celebrate one of the momentous events of the country's history. The last 104 miles was made in eight hours, that the schedule might be kept.

Christianity is a law of love and voluntary services; it can in no sense be confined with laws and strict measures. Love can never have a limit. . . . nothing can fill it but God, who hath no bound.—Jeremy Taylor.

Rare Painting Found Among Stage Property

During the rehearsal of the new autumn drama, at Drury Lane theater in London, it was discovered that one of the pictures which have been used as "properties" at this theater for several years, is a genuine George Morland, probably worth some hundreds of pounds.

Parrots Numerous in Ancient Rome

Recalling the days when to own a parrot was a mark of gentility and of commercial relations with parts afar, it is amusing to note what Cato, the censor, thought about the habit of keeping such pets. He said: "O conscript fathers! O unhappy Rome! On what times have we fallen, when we behold these portents in the city—men, Romans, parading parrots on their fists, and women cherishing dogs." This may have been the ring parakeet, brought from India to Europe by the followers of Alexander. Broderip reminds us that Greek and Roman writers and ancient gems and inscriptions prove that the Indian parakeet was known. Until the time of Nero none but these, indeed, were known at all at Rome, for it is one of his claims to fame, according to Pliny, that his discoverers found parrots at Gargaude, "an island of Aethiopia." The Indian parrots were gorgeously lodged indeed. Their cages were of gold and ivory and tortoise shell, and the houses and streets of the imperial city rang with the "Hail Caesar" of the occupant.

BOOKS WITH MARGINS SCRIBBLED

YOUR real booklover hesitates to lend his favorites because they are all interlined and earmarked at various stages of his long journey through the pleasant land of books. He does not so much care that the borrower will understand as that he will not understand. He will gladly let go the book to one who really loves the favorite for such a reader knows how the way marks of cruder stages of growth serve to note progress and how he who annotates his books in this autobiographic mood by the very act develops beyond the point where this or that phrase may have found him. Your book lover, then, understands the pleasure of the generous margin which leaves both actual

and possible space for the reader's comment. The possible space, not touched with pen is quite as dear as the scribbled portions. From a room that looks not lived in and a book that shows no signs of the previous wayfarer such a reader would fain be delivered; save that he sometimes enjoys pioneering and blazing his trail through an uncut volume.

Leigh Hunt understood the reader's pleasure in books thus ear and eye and thought-marked, and so he proceeded, though he says at the insistence of others, actually to make such a book for public circulation. He made no annotated excerpts from the poets in the usual tedious sense, but he got together selections which represented to him their best work, and italicized lines and passages as one might underline them. He thus sought to make a companion of every reader, just as one feels himself a companion of the friend who lends his precious marked copy. Interspersed with the selections are remarks such as the gleaner might have made in familiar chat over some friendly reading out of a favorite author. One may agree with the italicized lines or the comment or not; in either case there is the sense of reading in sympathetic companionship. Here perhaps Moliere is cited to drive home a point, or here is a bit of original Shakespearean criticism. One can scarcely run through this slender volume without a thrill of happy recognition over some potent line half-forgotten and a sudden vivid sense of nearness to Leigh Hunt. These italics are like the glance and smile of mutual relish which friends exchange over the page of the poet or the wide leaf of the world book which lies open under the sky.

Flower of Silken Leaf

"I touch this flower of silken leaf
Which once my childhood knew."

Readers of Emerson's poetry have been known to wonder what plant it was of which he thus wrote in one of his poems celebrating the love between him and his brothers. Such will be glad to learn that it was very likely *Lespedeza*, or bush clover, sometimes called Japanese clover. There are several species, one erect, one with trailing procumbent stems, all with delicate leaves, oval to linear in shape. The leaves of the variety angustifolia are apt to be very silky in texture, and as this is the most common variety about Boston it is probably Emerson's plant of silken leaf.

Rare Pitchers

Having collected pitchers from every part of the world, Mrs. James A. Hensley of Knoxville, Tenn., has what is considered the largest private assortment in the world. She has nearly 2000 at her home. Some of them are centuries old, and among the materials represented in their composition are gold, silver, ivory, glass, china, wood and pottery.—Argonaut.

Barrels of Straw

A Pennsylvania man has a barrel which instead of being made of wood is made of plaited straw, and in such a way that it is perfectly water-tight. Barrels of this kind, observes the Indianapolis News, were frequently used in revolutionary times.

Happiness

To make an end of selfishness is happiness. This is the greatest happiness—to subdue the selfish thought of "I."—Buddha.

BRAZIL'S PLACE AS A NATION

WHEN the other lands of South America were wrestling under Bolivar and Sucre and San Martin and the other revolutionists for freedom from Spanish domination in the early years of the nineteenth century the Portuguese provinces came out from overseas rule at about the same time as the more northern places, but the Portuguese retained the monarchical system. They became known as the empire of Brazil until 1889, when the present republic was declared. It is to be noted that Brazil lately gave a Filipino artist honorable mention at its international art exposition and that it was at the request of the Emperor of Brazil, a good many years ago that Wagner began to work out his great opera—some people think it his greatest—"Tristan and Isolde." To be sure, Wagner never sent the opera to the royal patron who had asked for it, but it is exceedingly to the point that this early bent of the Brazilians toward what was great in music should be set beside their patronage of art today. Brazil, next to the United States, is the largest of American republics, and its area is 230,000 square miles greater than that of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the islands. The Atlantic coast line is 3700 miles long, twice the distance from Portland, Me., to Key West, Fla. The population is not quite one fourth as large as that of the United States.

Citing a pamphlet lately issued by a commission of commercial expansion in Brazil, Harry Weston Van Dyke, in his "Through South America," shows that in the colonial days the foreign trade of Brazil was done exclusively through Lisbon, under the protection of Portuguese men-of-war. When the King of Portugal, Don Joao VI. of Braganza, fled to Bahia, Brazil, from the peninsula, under Napoleon's invasion, he resolved to open all the ports of Brazil to commerce with other nations, though they had un-

til then been closed for the benefit of Portugal. Relations with England were thus established. After the proclamation of independence in 1822 trade developed enormously, extending to France, the United States of America, Germany, Holland and Sweden. From 1846 to 1875 the imports increased 110 per cent and the exports 175 per cent. In 1905 they had increased 175 and 272 per cent, until the total value of the commerce in 1909 was over \$500,000,000.

The principal industry of Brazil is agriculture, though the mines are of great value. Belem is the first port touched from the north, and it is of special interest to tourists for its situation on the Para river, the southern mouth of the Amazon. Here is a river 3400 miles long, draining an area two thirds the size of the United States. This is the region where Von Humboldt prophesied would one day center the civilization of the globe.

The Amazon is a mile and a half wide at Tabatinga, the last Brazilian port to the west, and it gradually broadens until it attains a breadth of 150 miles at the northern mouth alone, where it discharges a volume of water four times the size of the Mississippi. This river is already being navigated by ocean liners for 2000 miles. Though the stream was discovered by Europeans in the sixteenth century and amazing tales of it were told, it was not until 1807 that it was opened to free navigation. It was probably, so Mr. Van Dyke states, the work of an American, William Lewis Herndon and of Louis Agassiz, then a Harvard professor, that attention was roused to bring this about. Dom Pedro, the Emperor, offered Professor Agassiz all the aid he could, and it was he who decreed that the river should be open to international trade.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Seeing and Hearing

If you have ever watched a man beating a rug or chopping down a tree at a little distance from yourself you have noticed that you see the stick fall on the rug and the dust fly, or the axe strike a chip from the tree before you hear the sound of the blow. This is the reason why it has been so hard to work out a plan for making motion pictures with words. If pictures of the actors' and phonograph records of the what they say are made at the same moment they cannot be put together again in just the same way, for if they are, the audience will see the act before they hear the words, and everything will be just a little askew. But Mr. Edison has invented something that he

calls a synchronizer, which allows these actions of the eye and ear to take place at the same instant, or nearly so, as they do in a real play.

Today's Puzzle

BEHEADINGS

1. Triply behead and triply curtail that which signifies a builder and leave an enclosure where pigs are kept.
2. Singly behead and singly curtail something worn by a ruler of a country and leave to propel a boat.
3. Singly behead and doubly curtail a book used by very young school children and leave the edge or border of anything.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Hull.

Arranging Flowers

To arrange flowers the best way take a lesson from the fields, woods or garden where you find them growing, says the Calgary Herald. Where red and white clover, daisies and grasses are found, arrange them in a loose bouquet to look just as they grew; and, as these are unpretentious flowers, do not put them in a glass vase, but rather choose an ordinary vessel—a brown jar or a earthen crock. The effect will be artistic. Indeed the finding of exactly the right vessel for every flower is a delightful study, just as well as is the proper arrangements of the flowers themselves.

Better Days

Better days are drawing nigh;
Go ahead:
Making duty all your pride . . .
For all heaven's on your side.
Go ahead.

—George W. Light.

Think Rightly

Most moments are bearable if only one does not import into them the weight of the future or the regret of the past.—George Eliot.

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And

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the
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, September 19, 1913

Why Impeachment Trial Is Unique

THE Empire state has never set for its own and the nation's scrutiny precisely the form of judicial investigation which opened Thursday at Albany. Hence precedents of procedure are to be created as well as revered principles applied and a Governor adjudged. Nor is this all that is implicit in the sitting of the high court with senators and judges of the court of appeal as arbiters. If the augurs speak truly, ere the case is closed Tammany Hall, that by the use of the lash drove the legislators into the impeachment process, is to have its own record publicly disclosed with a realism like unto Zola's fiction. The evidence may discredit the Governor at the bar of the court, but he, it is said, will see that it is so supplemented with collateral facts that, although he may cease to hold office, the manner of his going will always recall to the future historian the beginning of the end of Tammany.

The trial opens with public opinion reflecting strikingly different moral attitudes of idealists and civic reformers unable to agree on the position which conscience decrees toward an official resting under such charges. The situation in itself is so dramatic, the antipathy of the accused for his real if not nominal prosecutors has come to be so intense, the mixed motives back of the prosecution are so obvious, the political results of either acquittal or conviction seem so certain, that many people are finding it difficult to think about the issues involved in the case with that clarity and integrity which are desirable. The court, unless it is most careful in defining its procedure, in limiting evidence taken, and in keeping counsel to their proper functions, can hardly escape some of the same temptations.

If CONGRESSMEN shall be unable to get back home to their regular tailors between the close of the extra and the beginning of the regular session, that will be all the better for the winter ready-made clothing business in Washington. On the whole, Washington is not complaining of frequent or long sessions.

Banks in the Southern Americas

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA have not reached their present growth and prosperity without the aid of financial institutions, and as modern business revolves around a country's banking system, it is to be presumed that progress south of the Rio Grande is in some measure the result of a satisfactory bank equipment. But as the Monitor has pointed out on more than one occasion, the United States is the only considerable power which is not directly represented in either South or Central America with institutions conducted by citizens of this country. Germany, England, France, Italy have won business successes in such lands as Brazil and Argentina chiefly because their people were on the ground with money and with methods. The United States is spending some hundreds of millions to facilitate traffic between east and west and north and south, and when the Panama canal is opened there ought to be American representative banks in at least the principal cities south of that waterway.

When the American Bankers Association meets in Boston next month, the moment would seem to be at hand for presenting the South and Central American banking situation to an organization interested in such affairs. Conventions and conferences are useful chiefly because they permit discussion of matters that concern many. There may be cities in the United States which do not consider themselves particularly interested in Panama traffic and trade, and what is to come of them. On the whole, however, all the world is concerned.

Representatives of leading banking houses in New York and Boston have investigated the southern situation, and while opinions differ as to whether large or small banking houses would be better in the other Americas, this is perhaps a question of degree rather than of kind. Business with the southern countries cannot develop satisfactorily except banks are there to take care of trade. There may be more important matters than this business with the other Americas to come before the Boston gathering, but it would seem that any program will be incomplete unless the subject is at least brought conspicuously forward.

CONSIDERING the numerous and various entanglements in which it has become involved, friends and foes of the measure alike, we are quite certain, will pardon us for speaking of that San Francisco water supply measure as the Hitch Hitchy bill.

Equal Suffrage in Pennsylvania

BEGINNING with Oct. 6 and running through the week, a great demonstration in behalf of equal suffrage in Pennsylvania is being planned to take place in Philadelphia by the woman suffrage society of the state. The idea of the promoters is to carry the cause to the people rather than to follow the old plan of inviting the people to come to the cause. While several great gatherings are to be held in the center of the city, meetings, small or large as the case may be, are to be arranged for quarters of the community into which the suffrage propaganda has not yet penetrated. This, it is anticipated, will be but the beginning of a campaign intended to arouse popular interest in the movement through all parts of the state. It appears to be recognized as a fact that while a larger number of women than ever before are interested and actively engaged in the work of obtaining an extension of the franchise to their sex, the great body of womankind in Pennsylvania, as in many other of the states, is passive or wholly indifferent.

The woman's suffrage society of Pennsylvania does not intend, however, to depart in any way from the course long since adopted and consistently pursued in the furtherance of the cause. The suffrage leaders of the United States are as firmly convinced as ever, from all appearances, that the ballot must be won, if won at all, through intellectual effort and moral suasion. It must be won, if

won at all, through the sex that is now privileged to vote, and since it has been won in other states by appeals to the intelligence of men, as well as to their sense of justice, there is no reason why it should not be won in Pennsylvania through just such appeals.

Suffrage has crossed the Mississippi within the last few months. To do so it had to attack and to overthrow some very formidable strongholds of doubt and prejudice. It is still shut out from the Atlantic, and by strongholds of doubt and prejudice long believed to be impregnable. The interesting question is, Will the week's demonstration at Philadelphia inaugurate a campaign in the suffrage movement destined to involve the entire Atlantic seaboard, and, if so, will the fortifications and entrenchments that have for so long a time secured man in the exclusive right to American citizenship stand firm against all assaults, or will they surrender gracefully?

THE proposed course in country storekeeping in Kansas will probably undertake to solve for the student the problem of conducting a country store without the assistance of a regular barrel-head symposium.

THOUSANDS of Americans know Europe better than they do the home land. They have explored it more thoroughly. If called to account, their plight is like that of Lowell who, after chaffing a Maine guide because he never had been to the top of Mt. Katahdin, had to admit that, though born in Cambridge, he, Lowell, never had been to the top of Bunker hill monument. Contemplating this ignorance of many American travelers, prophets have arisen who now preach "See America first." Up to date we have not heard of any of them being stoned. The moral of this preaching is as applicable to cities as to countries. Which fact gives point to the pilgrimages about Boston that the Chamber of Commerce has planned for and began yesterday. Having formally sent its delegates and members over South America, Europe and several of the New England states, the notion of getting acquainted with Boston has at last found lodgment. Men whose pursuits as manufacturers or traders have kept them fully informed as to all the details of their special businesses and the regions in which their shops or factories are located are to travel into other wards, become informed as to other industries, and envisage a very much larger community and more varied social structure than they have known hitherto.

The scheme is so superlatively good that it should call out many pilgrims about the city that has just celebrated its two hundred and eighty-third birthday. May advantage be taken of a rare opportunity! For while lacking in some of the spectacular features of the chamber's foreign tours, this schedule of trips to study local resources has been none the less carefully planned; and the hosts will be open-hearted and free-handed.

IN CONNECTION with the discovery of an alleged mastodon skeleton in Connecticut, perhaps, everything considered, it is but natural that inquiry should arise in some parts of the country as to whether it is real or whittled.

THERE is unmistakable evidence of a revival of river traffic in the agitation that has just arisen in Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville over the quality of drinking water served on the Ohio river packets.

IT is now claimed that music may be transmitted by wireless but it does not appear that anything has been done in the matter of improving the quality of some of the music eligible to transmission.

America at Leipsic's Exhibition

LAST there be undue acerbity over refusal of some European governments to make provision for exhibits in San Francisco in 1915, let it be borne in mind that neither the United States government nor the American book publishing and printing industries have responded in anything like an adequate way to the invitation long since sent them to be represented at the forthcoming exhibition of graphic arts at Leipsic, where, with customary German thoroughness, the great combined industry and art is to have such a presentation as never before was seen. For that matter it should be remembered that seldom have the higher interests of American living and its best industry and art had anything like due presentation to Europeans at their best expositions; and this not because the chance has been lacking, but because it has not been seized.

The strides made in the United States during the past quarter of a century in precisely those forms of art which are to be gathered at Leipsic have been greater than most Americans realize. A representative collection of the products of designers, engravers, printers and typemakers, if massed and given preliminary exhibit before being sent abroad, would open the eyes of native experts. Set up in Leipsic it might not have precisely the same effect, but it would create respect where respect may now be lacking; and in addition it would be a reasonable thing to do.

Our attention has been centered on this matter by a published communication from an official of the Associated Advertising Clubs indicating the avidity with which the interests which he represents will do their part toward making the American exhibit a success, if they can have the incentive of cooperation with the government at Washington. There are few more cheering signs in the American world of printing today than the higher standards of typography on which publishers, advertising experts, and their clients among business men are insisting. There are possibilities of the use of art in connection with merchandising of goods which contemporary American journalism at its best can display at Leipsic without any expectation of aught save appreciation by intelligent continental critics.

Reverting to the share that publishers of the United States rightly should have in such an international exhibit, the case is not arguable. There is only one side to it. Why the strange apathy and refusal to cooperate?

RECENT statements by learned persons to the effect that the world will be overcrowded a century hence are being used by western real estate men to boom local building lots.

Bostonians Will Now Begin Seeing Boston

THE QUESTION which is beginning to interest the foreign bondholders in Europe most particularly is that of the solvency of the Balkan kingdoms. Many of the great financial authorities make little or no secret of their opinion that these states are on the verge of bankruptcy. Yet the one thing which seems to be already concerning their governments is the question of future armaments. The peace of Bucharest has left them jointly and severally in complete distrust of one another, and as a result of this, the demand for more money is already beginning to be heard. That this money will be forthcoming, there is no question, but it will be forthcoming because the bankers of the high finance, in conjunction with the armor barons, see the opportunity for the negotiation of that modern species of loan in which a large portion is taken out in war material.

What the indebtedness of the Balkan states amounts to as a result of the war, it is impossible to say. The Economist in a very carefully compiled table arrives at £25,000,000 for Turkey, £20,000,000 for Bulgaria and £12,500,000 for Greece and Serbia respectively. The debt charges on this would amount to £1,500,000 for Turkey, £1,200,000 for Bulgaria and £750,000 for Greece and Serbia respectively. In other words, each of these four nations has increased its debt charges by a sum varying from one sixth to one seventh of its total pre-war budget. This estimate is insignificant in comparison with that which has been compiled by the Daily Telegraph, and which includes in its figures the loss for destruction of towns, railways, farm buildings and so forth. In this estimate, the cost to Bulgaria is calculated at £90,000,000, that to Turkey at £80,000,000, after which £50,000,000 for Serbia and £25,000,000 for Greece is comparatively moderate. These calculations are, of course, extremely hypothetical, but those of the Economist it must be remembered are based on the returns made by the Balkan states themselves to the conference at the close of the first war.

Two methods of dealing with this indebtedness have been proposed. The first is that the bondholders shall agree to a general reduction of interest, in other words, to a partial repudiation of existing loans. The second is that the four powers concerned should individually undertake to reduce their naval and military expenditure for a period of ten years, to incur no additional expenditure in the way of fortifications, and to refer all disputes which may arise to The Hague tribunal. If the welfare of the Balkan people is to be considered for a moment, this would be the most satisfactory procedure, as a reduction of the existing debt charges by the states in question would probably simply leave room for larger expenditure on armaments in the immediate future. The grip, however, which the armament firms have secured upon the throats of the nations is indicated by the unemotional statement of the Economist, that the latter course would at once be met with the very strongest objections by the great international armament firms and the professional classes interested in naval and military expenditure.

It is manifest that The Hague tribunal did not come into existence a moment too soon, but the difficulties to be faced before the sword is beaten into the plowshare, in the metaphorical language of Micah, are not easily to be exaggerated.

IN THE EPITOME furnished by our Ottawa correspondent of the Dominion government's report on immigration for the year ending with March, 1913, and just issued in printed form, there is on the United States side of the line greater occasion for neighborly congratulation than for condolence. As has been the case for the last ten years, it is shown in this latest statement that a preponderating majority of the new arrivals were English-speaking people. It is not intended here to leave the inference that English-speaking people are necessarily superior to all other peoples; the thought intended to be conveyed is simply that since Canada is an English-speaking country in the main, and especially so in the provinces that are attracting the greater volume of present immigration, it is decidedly in the interest of homogeneous colonization that the newcomers are English-speaking also.

Of the English-speaking arrivals last year, 150,542 entered from the United Kingdom and 139,000 from the United States. Only 112,881 of the total of 402,432 immigrants hailed from other countries. Of the last number, 2494 came from other parts of the British empire, so that, in round numbers, little more than one quarter of the arrivals for the twelve months were non-English-speaking. In order to illustrate the point that command of the English tongue does not carry with it, per se, a certificate of fitness for Canadian citizenship, according to Canadian standards of measurement, it might be stated that in the last ten years 917 English-speaking immigrants have been rejected. However, this was out of a total of 701,053. During the same period the rejected Italians numbered 1187, and the rejected Russians 867.

Following those from the British isles and from the United States, Austro-Hungarians take the leading place. These began to settle in Canada, it appears, many years ago, and the experience of the pioneers has encouraged others to follow year by year in increasing numbers. Last year the arrivals from this quarter numbered 21,875; in ten years they have reached a total of 164,527. It is worthy of note that these people do not hold a conspicuous place in the list of rejections. Next come the Italians, who are not regarded as permanent settlers in Canada any more than in the United States. Hebrews and Germans come fourth and fifth respectively, and Chinese sixth. The disposition of these last to send their earnings out of the country has created a problem for which a solution is sought in the imposition of a tax of \$100 on each individual.

Canada has not yet so many or so serious problems in immigration as have come to the United States, nor is it likely to have, even though the arrivals be multiplied, if it shall continue to enforce its immigration laws rigidly. It makes clear to inquirers and all interested that it is particular with regard to the quality of those seeking admission at its ports, and nothing short of loose or lax methods on the part of individual officials can permit a lowering of the standard.

BACON is said to be 128.5 per cent higher than it averaged between 1890 and 1900, and there are times when it seems worse than that, especially if served with eggs.

LAWYERS are probably as much surprised as laymen, now and then, over the different things that can be done with the law.

Indebtedness of the Balkan Kingdoms

Quality of Canadian Immigration